

“Eternalism time, unknown ghost particles, event-spacetime frame, event propagation wave, blackholes, neutron stars, wormholes, Kerr-Penrose metric with event propagation waves and spacetime foam.”

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Abstract:- This paper is about theoretical formulation & interpretation of how time behaves in eternalism along with unknown ghost particles present everywhere when taken into accountability of laws of physics governing parallel universes and single same universe in different spacetime of events occurring in sort of event-timespace frame where at very large scale blackholes, wormholes in space plays key role for it as well as also at very small quantum scale wormholes and blackholes in spacetime foam. At last this research paper will prove briefly about the relations between $T_{abundance}$ T_{bound} , T_{past} , $T_{present}$, T_{future} , T_{0th} , T_{fixed} , $T_{variable(0 \text{ to } \infty)}$ some of them are as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned} T_{bound} &> T_{past(1)} + T_{present(2)} + T_{future(1)} + \dots \text{so on (if R.H.S terms keeps on increasing)} \\ T_{bound} &< T_{past(2)} - T_{present(1)} - T_{future(1)} \dots \text{so on (if R.H.S terms keeps on decreasing)} \\ T_{bound} &= T_{past(3)} + T_{present(1)} - T_{future(2)} \dots \text{so on (} T_{bound} \text{ will be resultant of all the terms)} \\ T_{abundance} &= ((\alpha(T_{past(1)(0th)}) + \beta(T_{past(1)(fixed)}) + \gamma(T_{past(1)(variable)})) + \dots (\alpha(T_{past(n)(0th)}) + \beta(T_{past(n)(fixed)}) \\ &+ \gamma(T_{past(n)(variable)})) + ((\alpha(T_{present(1)(0th)}) + \beta(T_{present(1)(fixed)}) + \gamma(T_{present(1)(variable)})) + \dots (\alpha(T_{present(n)(0th)}) + \beta(T_{present(n)(fixed)}) \\ &+ \gamma(T_{present(n)(variable)})) + ((\alpha(T_{future(1)(0th)}) + \beta(T_{future(1)(fixed)}) + \gamma(T_{future(1)(variable)})) + \dots (\alpha(T_{future(n)(0th)}) + \beta(T_{future(n)(fixed)}) \\ &+ \gamma(T_{future(n)(variable)})) \end{aligned}$$

& τ^\dagger , y^\dagger and ψ^\dagger following relations:-

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^\dagger &= \tau^\dagger + y^\dagger \\ \tau^\dagger &= (\vec{h}^\dagger / (\vec{P}_c^\dagger \cdot \vec{T}^\dagger \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \xi))) + ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) - (\sigma^\dagger) - (\mathbf{R}_c^\dagger) |_{L_1 \dots L_n} |^{S_1 \dots S_n} \\ y^\dagger &= (\vec{h}^\dagger / (\vec{P}_c^\dagger \cdot \vec{T}^\dagger \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \xi))) + ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) - (\sigma^\dagger) - (\mathbf{R}_c^\dagger) |_{L_1 \dots L_n} |^{S_1 \dots S_n} \end{aligned}$$

in above equations L_1 to L_n represents points of events happening and S_1 to S_n represents the event-spacetime frame and the generalized expression of eternalism Time (\mathbf{T}^\dagger) for event propagation wave (\vec{h}) at a particular point in event-spacetime frame for n number of events to be occurring on that point:-

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T}^\dagger &= \{[(T_{past(1)(0th)} + T_{past(2)(0th)} + T_{past(3)(0th)} + \dots T_{past(n)(0th)}) + (T_{past(1)(variable)} + T_{past(2)(variable)} + \\ &T_{past(3)(variable)} + \dots T_{past(n)(variable)}) + (T_{past(1)(fixed)} + T_{past(2)(fixed)} + T_{past(3)(fixed)} + \dots T_{past(n)(fixed)})] + [(T_{present(1)(0th)} + T_{present(2)(0th)} + T_{present(3)(0th)} + \dots T_{present(n)(0th)}) + (T_{present(1)(variable)} + \\ &T_{present(2)(variable)} + T_{present(3)(variable)} + \dots T_{present(n)(variable)}) + (T_{present(1)(fixed)} + T_{present(2)(fixed)} + \\ &T_{present(3)(fixed)} + \dots T_{present(n)(fixed)})] + [(T_{future(1)(0th)} + T_{future(2)(0th)} + T_{future(3)(0th)} + \dots T_{future(n)(0th)}) + (T_{future(1)(variable)} + T_{future(2)(variable)} + T_{future(3)(variable)} + \dots T_{future(n)(variable)}) + \\ &(T_{future(1)(fixed)} + T_{future(2)(fixed)} + T_{future(3)(fixed)} + \dots T_{future(n)(fixed)})]\} \end{aligned}$$

Contents

1. Introduction.
2. Unknown Ghost Particles.
3. What is event propagation waves / particles?
4. Basic defining event propagation wave variables.
5. Basic equation of event propagation wave.
6. What is Event-Spacetime frame?
7. Briefly description of event propagation wave variables.
8. Super-thermal (heat) effect on the event propagation wave.
9. Brief formulation and interpretation on Time in Eternalism with happening events in Event Time Frame.
10. Equation of event propagation wave for a single wave.
11. Behaviour of event propagation wave in event-spacetime frame considering wormholes, blackholes and neutron Stars & Unknown Ghost particles.
12. Parallel Universes, Wormholes and Blackholes at small quantum scale in spacetime foam.
13. Kerr-Penrose diagram with event propagation waves (\hbar).
14. Matrix's of effective variables, events and time in eternalism.

1. Introduction:-

Eternalism introduced by physicists in recent years has essence of itself linked to very large scale physics that governs natural universe & solar bodies like Blackholes, Neutron stars and theoretical physics equations derivations deriving equations of wormholes. Eternalism states that past, present and future co-exists according to loop quantum gravity and string theory^[ref. 2]. In this research, i would throw a light on concept of unknown ghost particles still not be detected till this time of writing of this research paper. Besides knowing parallel universes concept i would like to talk about the how at very quantum scale wormholes and blackholes created in spacetime foam act between as a medium between different event-spacetime frames^[page 3] by introducing the concept of event propagation waves(\hbar)^[page 3] and how the event propagation waves variables are defined ^[page 5], then deriving the equation for event propagation waves^[page 27] & how the event propagation waves are being effected in event-spacetime frame due superthermal heat effect^[page 19]. In this paper briefly formulate and interpret the time in eternalism that plays a key role for events occurring in event-spacetime frame with the unknown ghost particles^[page 19] and equation for single event propagation wave^[page 27]. This paper shows how event propagation waves behaves in a particular event-time frames when blackholes and wormholes at small quantum scale and large scale supermassive or just blackholes and wormholes acts as intermediate medium in between the different universes in multiverse or in itself while in with the different event-spacetime frame^[page 32 to 35]. In the last this paper shows Kerr-Penrose metric when event propagation waves propagates in between different universes in multiverse^[page 35] and lastly in end of this paper i had done interpretation of matrix's for the events , effective variables of event propagation waves and time in eternalism for different events^[page 36].

2. Unknown Ghost Particles:-

As we know that the in particle physics the particle which are still not known are called as ghost particles. One point to noted while at the time writing of this research paper these unknown ghost particles are still remains undetected till date. So what would be known till now is that physics of everything that happens in universe is purely being based upon these particles that governs and sparks everything in this universe from very large scale to very small quantum scale. Fundamentals of physics is being purely is being based upon these particles where in the recent discovery in it is

of the Higgs-Boson particles, which was happened to discovered quite while ago from now. These unknown ghost particles from my standpoint is being made up of matter that contains information about the events that occurred previously/in-present/comingfuture in eternalism-time at a particular specific event-spacetime frame within in same single universe or that occurred among in between the different universes of multiverse or it had occurred in the different single/multiple universes, possibilities are many.

3. What is Event Propagation Waves / Particles?

Event Propagation waves are the waves that somewhat bound the events to occur or to not occur in a particular event-spacetime frame. These waves or particles comprises of the different elements in them from natural surroundings of environment which makes them, matter that these waves particles contains lot of information about the events that occurred/occurring previously/in-present/comingfuture. It is denoted as “ \hbar ”.

4. Basic defining of Event Propagation Waves Variables

1. **Time (T):** It is one of the variable in the event propagation wave, as it defines when the event was/is/will going to happen in the event-spacetime frame. Sum of time variable is given below:-

$$\Sigma T = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4 + T_5 + \dots + T_n.$$

2. **Space (S):** It is the location in event-spacetime frame where the event was/is/will going to happen. Sum of Space variables is given below:-

$$\Sigma S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4 + S_5 + \dots + S_n.$$

3. **Thermal Heat (\hbar):** It is the thermal heat variable which effects the propagation of wave/ particle in between the transit of two consecutive events that are going to happen one after the other.

$$\Sigma \hbar = \hbar_1 + \hbar_2 + \hbar_3 + \hbar_4 + \hbar_5 + \dots + \hbar_n.$$

4. **Effective environment variables (κ) :** These are the environment variables which are effective in the sense that they change as according to the natural environment (surroundings) and with time effect.

$$\Sigma \kappa = \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_3 + \kappa_4 + \kappa_5 + \dots + \kappa_n.$$

5. **Non-effective environment variables:** These are the environment variables which are non-effective in the sense that they doesn't change as according to the natural environment and with time effect.

$$\Sigma \lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5 + \dots + \lambda_n.$$

6. **Light variables (As a source) (Only Presence) (L):** These are the variables which are only present at the events/event or sometimes are not present at event/events.

$$\Sigma L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4 + L_5 + \dots + L_n.$$

7. Propagation variables (P) :- These are the variables which are helps the waves to propagate to particular different or same locations in different event-spacetime frame.

$$\Sigma P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5 + P_6 + \dots + P_n.$$

5. Basic Equation of Event Propagation Wave:

The basic equation of event propagation wave is the sum of all of the variables as a function of time for one single wave.

$$b = [(\Sigma \kappa \Sigma h + \Sigma \lambda)(\Sigma T \Sigma P)|_{\Sigma L}]|^{\Sigma S}$$

where, $|_{\Sigma L}$ defines whether the light as source will be present when event happens.

& $|^{\Sigma S}$ defines where the point/points in event-spacetime frame denoted by ΣS .

6. What is Event-Spacetime frame?

Event-spacetime frame is the point/location at which event/events are going/had/is happen/happened/happening. It's a location in spacetime where series or you can say collection of events are being defined as according to the event propagation waves and unknown ghost particles.

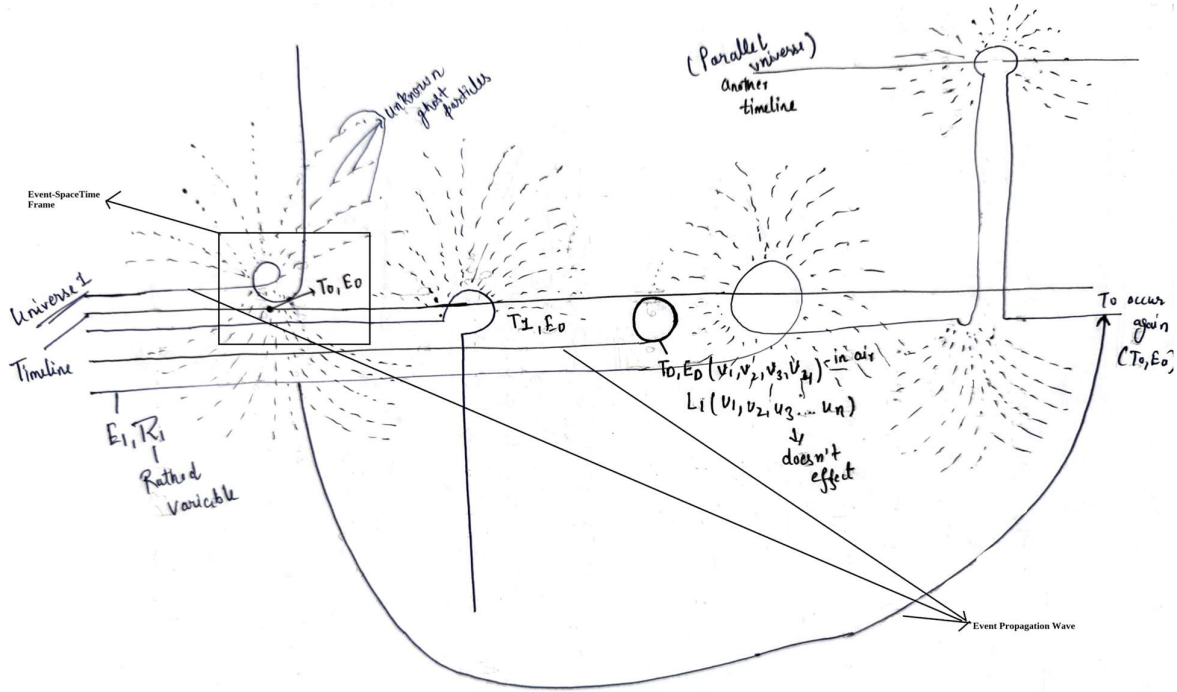


Fig.1 This figure shows how the event/events occurs in between the single world(Earth)/universe itself and in between the parallel universes.

7. Briefly description of event propagation wave variables.

7.1 Propagation variables(**P**) :-

These are the variables that tell the coordinates of wave at the location in spacetime fabric. It is denoted as “**P**”. This variable has two kinds of sub-variables which are “effective” and “non-effective” variables. Effective propagation variables “**P_e**” changes with the environment properties whereas non-effective propagation variables “**P_d**” doesn’t change with the respect to environment and time.

7.1.1 Net propagation variable(**P[†]**) :-

It is the net propagation variable. It is denoted as “**P[†]**”. Its equation is given as follows:-

$$\mathbf{P}^{\dagger} = \mathbf{P}_e^{\dagger} + \mathbf{P}_d^{\dagger} \quad \text{----- (a)}$$

where, **P[†]** is a net propagation variable

P_e[†] is a net effective propagation variable

P_d[†] is a net non-effective propagation variable.

7.1.1.1 Net effective propagation variable (**P_e[†]**) :-

It is the net effective propagation variable. It is denoted as “**P_e[†]**”. Its equation is given as follows:-

$$\mathbf{P}_e^{\dagger} = \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(3)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(4)} + \dots + \mathbf{P}_{e(n)} \quad \text{---- (x)}$$

where, **P_e[†]** is the net effective propagation variable & **P_{e(1)}**, **P_{e(2)}**,.... so on, upto **P_{e(n)}** terms in the above equation are the different effective propagation variables that changes with the time and as the propagation of wave occurs from one point of event-spacetime frame to other point in the event-spacetime frame. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms, possibilities are many.

For example: Above equation of **P_e[†]** can be re-written as some of following ways :-

$$\mathbf{P}_e^{\dagger} = \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(3)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(3)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \dots + \mathbf{P}_{e(n)}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_e^{\dagger} = \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \dots + \mathbf{P}_{e(n)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_e^{\dagger} = & \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} \\ & + \mathbf{P}_e^{\dagger} = \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \dots + \mathbf{P}_{e(n)} \quad \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \\ & + \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \dots + \mathbf{P}_{e(n)}. \end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “**P_e**” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of its example is as follows:-

$$\mathbf{P}_e^{\dagger} = \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} - \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(3)} - \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(3)} - \mathbf{P}_{e(2)} + \mathbf{P}_{e(1)} + \dots + \mathbf{P}_{e(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$\mathbf{P_c^\dagger} = \mathbf{P_{c(1)}P_{c(2)}} - \mathbf{P_{c(1)}P_{c(3)}} - \mathbf{P_{c(1)}P_{c(4)}} + \mathbf{P_{c(1)}P_{c(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{c(1)}P_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{P_{c(1)}P_{c(2)}} - \mathbf{P_{c(1)}P_{c(3)}} + \dots + \mathbf{P_{c(n)}P_{c(n-1)}}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.1.1.2 Net non-effective propagation variable ($\mathbf{P_d^\dagger}$):-

It is the net non-effective propagation variable. It is denoted by " $\mathbf{P_d^\dagger}$ ". It's equation is given as follows:-

$$\mathbf{P_d^\dagger} = \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(3)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(4)}} + \dots + \mathbf{P_{d(n)}} \text{ -----(y)}$$

where, $\mathbf{P_d^\dagger}$ is the net effective propagation variable & $\mathbf{P_{d(1)}}$, $\mathbf{P_{d(2)}}$,.... so on , upto $\mathbf{P_{d(n)}}$ terms in the above equation are the different non-effective propagation variable that doesn't changes with the time and doesn't changes as the propagation of wave occurs from one point of event-spacetime frame to other point in the event-spacetime frame. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms , possibilities are many.

For example: Above equation of $\mathbf{P_d^\dagger}$ can be re-written as some of following ways :-

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P_d^\dagger} &= \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \dots + \mathbf{P_{d(n)}} \\ \mathbf{P_d^\dagger} &= \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(3)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(3)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \dots + \mathbf{P_{d(n)}} \\ \mathbf{P_d^\dagger} &= \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \dots + \mathbf{P_{d(n)}} \\ \mathbf{P_d^\dagger} &= \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \dots + \mathbf{P_{d(n)}}. \end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of " $\mathbf{P_d}$ " which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it's example is as follows:-

$$\mathbf{P_d^\dagger} = \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} - \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} - \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} - \mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \dots + \mathbf{P_{d(n)}}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$\mathbf{P_d^\dagger} = \mathbf{P_{d(1)}P_{d(2)}} - \mathbf{P_{d(1)}P_{d(3)}} - \mathbf{P_{d(1)}P_{d(4)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}P_{d(3)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(1)}P_{d(2)}} - \mathbf{P_{d(1)}P_{d(3)}} + \dots + \mathbf{P_{d(n)}P_{d(n-1)}}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.1.2 Resultant/Net Propagation variable equation is as follows:-

Equation “a” can be expressed as follows by putting values of “ $\mathbf{P_c^\dagger}$ ” & “ $\mathbf{P_d^\dagger}$ ” in it.

$$\mathbf{P^\dagger} = \mathbf{P_c^\dagger} + \mathbf{P_d^\dagger}$$

After putting values of “ $\mathbf{P_c^\dagger}$ ” & “ $\mathbf{P_d^\dagger}$ ” in the equation “a” & resultant equation becomes as follows:-

$$\mathbf{P^\dagger} = ((\mathbf{P_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{c(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{P_{c(4)}} + + \mathbf{P_{c(n)}}) + (\mathbf{P_{d(1)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(2)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(3)}} + \mathbf{P_{d(4)}} + + \mathbf{P_{d(n)}})).$$

7.2 Rathod variables(\mathbf{R}):-

These event creator or event destroyer like variables that travels in the inter-space environment of this world(Earth) and in universe and also travels across universes in multiverse. This variable is called as Rathod variable (\mathbf{R}) . It is also the resultant of two variables , one is effective rathod variables ($\mathbf{R_c}$) and other is the non-effective rathod variables ($\mathbf{R_d}$).

7.2.1 Net Rathod variable($\mathbf{R^\dagger}$):-

It is a net rathod variable. It is denoted as “ $\mathbf{R^\dagger}$ ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$\mathbf{R^\dagger} = \mathbf{R_c^\dagger} + \mathbf{R_d^\dagger} \text{ ————— (b)}$$

where, $\mathbf{R^\dagger}$ is a net rathod variable

$\mathbf{R_c^\dagger}$ is a net effective rathod variable

$\mathbf{R_d^\dagger}$ is a net non-effective rathod variable.

7.2.1.1 Net effective rathod variable ($\mathbf{R_c^\dagger}$):-

It is the net effective rathod variable. It is denoted as “ $\mathbf{R_c^\dagger}$ ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$\mathbf{R_c^\dagger} = \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(2)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(4)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(5)}} + + \mathbf{R_{c(n)}}$$

where, $\mathbf{R_c^\dagger}$ is the net effective rathod variable & $\mathbf{R_{c(1)}}$, $\mathbf{R_{c(2)}}$ so on, upto $\mathbf{R_{c(n)}}$ terms in the above equation are the different effective rathod variables with the information about the different events yet to be creating/destroying at the specific event-spacetime frame & these terms changes with the time and as the propagation of wave occurs from one point of event-spacetime frame to other point in the event-spacetime frame. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms , possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of $\mathbf{R_c^\dagger}$ can be re-written as some of following ways:-

$$\mathbf{R_c^\dagger} = \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + + \mathbf{R_{c(n)}}$$

$$\mathbf{R_c^\dagger} = \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(2)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(2)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(2)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(n)}}$$

$$\mathbf{R_c^\dagger} = \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(n)}}$$

$$\mathbf{R_c^\dagger} = \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(2)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(3)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(2)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(1)}} + \mathbf{R_{c(n)}}.$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “ R_c ” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$R_c^{\dagger} = R_{c(1)} - R_{c(1)} - R_{c(1)} + R_{c(1)} + R_{c(1)} + R_{c(1)} - R_{c(1)} + \dots + R_{c(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$R_c^{\dagger} = R_{c(1)}R_{c(2)} - R_{c(1)}R_{c(3)} - R_{c(1)}R_{c(4)} + R_{c(1)}R_{c(2)} + R_{c(1)}R_{c(3)} + R_{c(1)}R_{c(2)} - R_{c(1)}R_{c(3)} + \dots + R_{c(n)}R_{c(n-1)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.2.1.2 Net non-effective rathod variable (R_d^{\dagger}):-

It is the net non-effective rathod variable. It is denoted as “ R_d^{\dagger} ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$R_d^{\dagger} = R_{d(1)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(3)} + R_{d(4)} + R_{d(5)} + \dots + R_{d(n)} \text{ ----- (x)}$$

where, R_d^{\dagger} is the net non-effective rathod variable & $R_{d(1)}$, $R_{d(2)}$ so on, upto $R_{d(n)}$ terms in the above equation are the different non-effective rathod variables with the information about the different events yet to be creating/destroying at the specific event-spacetime frame & these terms doesn’t changes with the time and as the propagation of wave occurs from one point of event-spacetime frame to other point in the event-spacetime frame. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms, possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of R_d^{\dagger} can be re-written as some of following ways:-

$$\begin{aligned} R_d^{\dagger} &= R_{d(1)} + R_{d(1)} + R_{d(1)} + R_{d(1)} + R_{d(1)} + \dots + R_{d(n)} \\ R_d^{\dagger} &= R_{d(1)} + R_{d(1)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(1)} + R_{d(2)} + \dots + R_{d(n)} \\ R_d^{\dagger} &= R_{d(2)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(2)} \dots + R_{d(n)} \\ R_d^{\dagger} &= R_{d(1)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(3)} + R_{d(1)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(3)} + R_{d(1)} \dots + R_{d(n)}. \end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “ R_d ” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$R_d^{\dagger} = R_{d(1)} - R_{d(1)} - R_{d(1)} + R_{d(1)} + R_{d(1)} + R_{d(1)} - R_{d(1)} + \dots + R_{d(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$R_d^{\dagger} = R_{d(1)}R_{d(2)} - R_{d(1)}R_{d(3)} - R_{d(1)}R_{d(4)} + R_{d(1)}R_{d(2)} + R_{d(1)}R_{d(3)} + R_{d(1)}R_{d(2)} - R_{d(1)}R_{d(3)} + \dots + R_{d(n)}R_{d(n-1)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.2.2 Resultant/Net rathod variable equation is as follows:-

Equation “b” can be expressed as follows by putting “ R_c^{\dagger} ” & “ R_d^{\dagger} ” in it.

$$R^{\dagger} = R_c^{\dagger} + R_d^{\dagger}$$

After putting values of “ R_c^{\dagger} ” & “ R_d^{\dagger} ” in equation “b” & the resultant equation becomes as follows:-

$$R^{\dagger} = ((R_{c(1)} + R_{c(2)} + R_{c(3)} + R_{c(4)} + R_{c(5)} + \dots + R_{c(n)}) + (R_{d(1)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(3)} + R_{d(4)} + R_{d(5)} + \dots + R_{d(n)})).$$

7.3 Event Propagation Variable(ψ):-

This variables contains information about the event that will/is/was going to happen in certain event-spacetime frame. These variables carries information about the properties of environment variables that will/is/was going to happen in certain event-spacetime frame. It is denoted by “ ψ ”.

It is defined by two sub-variables “ τ ” & “ y ”. Where “ τ ” is pronounced as tau and “ y ” is pronounced as “yota”. Where “ τ ” is the carried away wave during propagation of event propagation wave from one event-spacetime frame to another meanwhile “ y ” is the variable that is being named as “left-why variable” because this sort of variable is being left or you can say it as turned away to another different direction during propagation from the event propagation wave by separation due to some cosmic effect on the travelling/propagating wave or due to the effect to environment, if it is propagating in world(Earth). Also, only of the two variable “ τ ” & “ y ” is responsible for carrying out the event at the event-spacetime frame. The speed of the event propagation wave is “ ∞ ”.

7.3.1 Net event propagation variable(ψ^{\dagger}):-

It is a net event propagation variable. It is denoted as “ ψ^{\dagger} ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$\psi^{\dagger} = \tau^{\dagger} + y^{\dagger} \text{ -----(c)}$$

where, ψ^{\dagger} is the net event propagation variable

τ^{\dagger} is the net carried wave variable

y^{\dagger} is the net left-why variable

As discussed above that only one of two variable is being the net resultant of this variable. So, the two equations from equation (c) are given as:-

$$\psi^{\dagger} = \tau^{\dagger} + y^{\dagger} \nearrow 0$$

So the resultant is,

$$\psi^\dagger = \tau^\dagger$$

& similarly,

$$\psi^\dagger = \tau^\dagger + y^\dagger$$

So, the resultant now becomes as , $\psi^\dagger = y^\dagger$

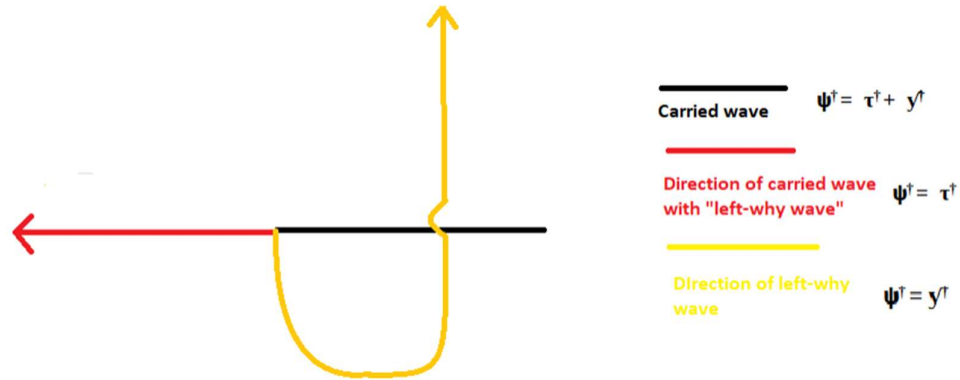


Fig.2 In this figure the black line represents the carrier wave whereas the red line represents the direction of carried wave without “left-why wave” (carrier wave) turned somewhere else during propagation and the yellow line represents the “left-why wave” which is also a carrier wave but without carried wave. Where the direction of left-why wave is according to the cosmic or environment effect. Above shown figure of left-why variable is just one of it’s example.

7.3.1.1 Net carried wave variable(τ^\dagger):-

It is the net carried wave variable. It is denoted as “ τ^\dagger ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$\tau^\dagger = \tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3 + \tau_4 + \tau_5 + \tau_6 + \dots \tau_n$$

Here, above “ τ^\dagger ” is the net carried wave variable whereas τ_1, τ_2, \dots upto τ_n are the terms in above equation which are the different carrier wave component from different events that occurred before it’s propagation which were having the information that consists of the carried wave components of those earlier occurred events in event-spacetime before propagation and what will the carrier wave has is the carrier wave energy with the effect of unknown ghost particles that were present at those earlier events that occurred in the event-spacetime frame. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms, possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of τ^\dagger can be re-written as follows:-

$$\tau^\dagger = \tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_1 + \tau_2 + \dots \tau_n$$

$$\tau^\dagger = \tau_1 + \tau_3 + \tau_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_3 + \tau_1 + \dots \tau_n$$

$$\tau^\dagger = \tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3 + \tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3 + \dots \tau_n$$

$$\tau^\dagger = \tau_1 + \tau_1 + \tau_1 + \tau_1 + \tau_1 + \tau_1 + \dots \tau_n.$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “ τ ” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$\tau^\dagger = \tau_{(1)} - \tau_{(1)} - \tau_{(1)} + \tau_{(1)} + \tau_{(1)} + \tau_{(1)} - \tau_{(1)} + \dots + \tau_{(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$\tau^{\dagger} = \tau_{(1)}\tau_{(2)} - \tau_{(1)}\tau_{(3)} - \tau_{(1)}\tau_{(4)} + \tau_{(1)}\tau_{(2)} + \tau_{(1)}\tau_{(3)} + \tau_{(1)}\tau_{(2)} - \tau_{(1)}\tau_{(3)} + \dots + \tau_{(n)}\tau_{(n-1)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.3.1.2 Net left-why wave variable(y^{\dagger}):-

It is the net left-why wave variable. It is denoted as “ y^{\dagger} ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$y^{\dagger} = y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 + \dots + y_n$$

Here above the “ y^{\dagger} ” is the net left-why wave variables , whereas y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n are the terms in above equation which are the different left-why carrier wave components (= carrier wave component) that occurred before it’s propagation which has the information that consists of carrier wave components of those earlier occurred events in event-spacetime frame before propagation and what will the left-why carrier wave(=carrier wave) has is the carrier wave energy with the effect of unknown ghost particles that were present at those earlier events that occurred in the event-spacetime frame. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms, possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of y^{\dagger} can be re-written as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned} y^{\dagger} &= y_1 + y_1 + y_1 + y_1 + y_1 + y_1 + \dots + y_n \\ y^{\dagger} &= y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_n \\ y^{\dagger} &= y_1 + y_2 + y_1 + y_2 + y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n \\ y^{\dagger} &= y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 + \dots + y_n \end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “ y^{\dagger} ” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$y^{\dagger} = y_{(1)} - y_{(1)} - y_{(1)} + y_{(1)} + y_{(1)} + y_{(1)} - y_{(1)} + \dots + y_{(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$y^{\dagger} = y_{(1)}y_{(2)} - y_{(1)}y_{(3)} - y_{(1)}y_{(4)} + y_{(1)}y_{(2)} + y_{(1)}y_{(3)} + y_{(1)}y_{(2)} - y_{(1)}y_{(3)} + \dots + y_{(n)}y_{(n-1)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.3.2 Resultant/Net event propagation variable equation is as follows:-

Equation “c” can be expressed as follows by putting “ τ^\dagger ” & “ y^\dagger ” in it.

$$\Psi^\dagger = \tau^\dagger + y^\dagger$$

After putting values of “ τ^\dagger ” & “ y^\dagger ” in equation “c” & the resultant equation “c” becomes as follows:-

$$\Psi^\dagger = ((\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3 + \tau_4 + \tau_5 + \tau_6 + \dots \tau_n) + (y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 + \dots y_n)).$$

7.4 Gravitational propagation variable(Φ_G):-

This variable contains information about the effect of gravity or you can say gravitational energy on propagating event propagation wave while propagating through the different mediums. It is denoted by “ Φ_G ”. It is kind of energy form. It also has two sub-variables defining it which are “ σ ” pronounced as “row” and “ ϵ ” pronounced as epsilon. Where “ σ ” is the effective gravitational propagation variable whereas “ ϵ ” is the non-effective gravitational propagation variable.

7.4.1 Net gravitational propagation variable(Φ_G^\dagger):-

It is the net gravitational propagation variable. It is denoted by “ Φ_G^\dagger ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$\Phi_G^\dagger = \sigma^\dagger + \epsilon^\dagger \text{ ————— (d)}$$

where, Φ_G^\dagger is the net gravitational propagation variable.

σ^\dagger is the net effective gravitational propagation variable.

ϵ^\dagger is the non-effective gravitational propagation variable.

7.4.1.1 Net effective gravitational propagation variable:-

It is the net effective gravitational propagation variable. It is denoted as “ σ^\dagger ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$\sigma^\dagger = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6 + \dots + \sigma_n$$

Here above is the “ σ^\dagger ” which is the net effective gravitational propagation variable whereas the terms $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \dots$ upto n terms are the different effective gravitational variable which is the some sort of energy component for one particular term (let it be σ_1). And it also means that how during the propagation of the event-propagation wave at certain different occurrences of time there will be the different effective energy gravitational propagation variable which due to gravitational effect of different cosmic bodies in space when event propagation waves travelling in the single same universe or in between different universes in multiverse through the blackholes/wormholes and neutron stars from one event-spacetime frame to another. All the terms at R.H.S can be all

different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms, possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of σ^\dagger can be re-written as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^\dagger &= \sigma_1 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_1 + \dots + \sigma_n \\ \sigma^\dagger &= \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \dots + \sigma_n \\ \sigma^\dagger &= \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \dots + \sigma_n \\ \sigma^\dagger &= \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6 + \dots + \sigma_n\end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “y” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$\sigma^\dagger = \sigma_{(1)} - \sigma_{(1)} - \sigma_{(1)} + \sigma_{(1)} + \sigma_{(1)} + \sigma_{(1)} - \sigma_{(1)} + \dots + \sigma_{(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^\dagger &= \sigma_{(1)}\sigma_{(2)} - \sigma_{(1)}\sigma_{(3)} - \sigma_{(1)}\sigma_{(4)} + \sigma_{(1)}\sigma_{(2)} + \sigma_{(1)}\sigma_{(3)} + \sigma_{(1)}\sigma_{(2)} - \sigma_{(1)}\sigma_{(3)} \\ &+ \dots + \sigma_{(n)}\sigma_{(n-1)}\end{aligned}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.4.1.2 Net non-effective gravitational propagation variable:-

It is the net effective gravitational propagation variable. It is denoted as “ ϵ^\dagger ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$\epsilon^\dagger = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \dots + \epsilon_n$$

Here above is the “ ϵ^\dagger ” which is the net non-effective gravitational propagation variable whereas the terms $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, \dots$ upto n terms are the different non-effective gravitational variable which is the some sort of energy component for one particular term (let it be ϵ_1). And it also means that how during the propagation of the event-propagation wave at certain different occurrences of time there will be the different non-effective energy gravitational propagation variable which due to gravitational effect of different cosmic bodies in space when event propagation waves travelling in the single universe or in between different parallel universes through the blackholes/wormholes and neutron stars from event-spacetime frame to another. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms, possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of ϵ^\dagger can be re-written as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon^\dagger &= \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_1 + \dots + \epsilon_n \\ \epsilon^\dagger &= \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \dots + \epsilon_n \\ \epsilon^\dagger &= \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \dots + \epsilon_n \\ \epsilon^\dagger &= \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \dots + \epsilon_n\end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “ ϵ ” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$\epsilon^{\dagger} = \epsilon_{(1)} - \epsilon_{(1)} - \epsilon_{(1)} + \epsilon_{(1)} + \epsilon_{(1)} + \epsilon_{(1)} - \epsilon_{(1)} + \dots + \epsilon_{(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$\epsilon^{\dagger} = \epsilon_{(1)}\epsilon_{(2)} - \epsilon_{(1)}\epsilon_{(3)} - \epsilon_{(1)}\epsilon_{(4)} + \epsilon_{(1)}\epsilon_{(2)} + \epsilon_{(1)}\epsilon_{(3)} + \epsilon_{(1)}\epsilon_{(2)} - \epsilon_{(1)}\epsilon_{(3)} + \dots + \epsilon_{(n)}\epsilon_{(n-1)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.4.2 Resultant/Net Gravitational propagation variable equation is as follows:-

Equation “d” can be expressed as follows by putting “ σ^{\dagger} ” & “ ϵ^{\dagger} ” in it.

$$\Phi_G^{\dagger} = \sigma^{\dagger} + \epsilon^{\dagger}$$

After putting values of “ σ^{\dagger} ” & “ ϵ^{\dagger} ” in equation “d” & the resultant equation “d” becomes as follows:-

$$\Phi_G^{\dagger} = ((\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6 + \dots + \sigma_n) + (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \dots + \epsilon_n)).$$

7.5 Electric field variables (Σ):-

It is the electric field variable. This factor in the event-propagation wave arises from the fact that waves consists of particles which have this electric field around them. It is denoted as “ Σ ”. It also has two sub-variables in them which are the effective electric field and non-effective electric field as this is due the fact that when the event-propagation wave will form by unknown ghost particles it has both of these two sub-variable where one is effective and other is not. The effective variable is denoted as “ η ” and other is denoted as “ p ”.

7.5.1 Net electric field variable (Σ^{\dagger}):-

It is the net electric field variable. It is denoted as “ Σ^{\dagger} ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$\Sigma^{\dagger} = \eta^{\dagger} + p^{\dagger} \text{ ————— } (e)$$

where, Σ^{\dagger} is the net electric field variable.

η^{\dagger} is the net effective electric field variable.

p^{\dagger} is the net non-effective electric field variable.

7.5.1.1 Net effective electric field variable (η^+):-

It is the net effective electric field variable. It is denoted as “ η^+ ”. It’s equation is given as:-

$$\eta^+ = \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 + \eta_4 + \eta_5 + \dots + \eta_n$$

Here above is the “ η^+ ” which is the net effective electric field variable whereas $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \dots$ upto n terms are the different effective electric field variables of different kinds of unknown ghost particle from environment forms the event-propagation wave. That said, suggests something interesting about the net effective electric field variable that it is the net resultant effective electric field like component of all the particles forming the event-propagation wave. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms, possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of η^+ can be re-written as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned}\eta^+ &= \eta_1 + \eta_1 + \eta_1 + \eta_1 + \eta_1 + \eta_1 + \dots + \eta_n \\ \eta^+ &= \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 + \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 + \dots + \eta_n \\ \eta^+ &= \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \dots + \eta_n \\ \eta^+ &= \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 + \eta_4 + \eta_5 + \eta_6 + \dots + \eta_n\end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “ η ” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$\eta^+ = \eta_{(1)} - \eta_{(1)} - \eta_{(1)} + \eta_{(1)} + \eta_{(1)} + \eta_{(1)} - \eta_{(1)} + \dots + \eta_{(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$\eta^+ = \eta_{(1)}\eta_{(2)} - \eta_{(1)}\eta_{(3)} - \eta_{(1)}\eta_{(4)} + \eta_{(1)}\eta_{(2)} + \eta_{(1)}\eta_{(3)} + \eta_{(1)}\eta_{(2)} - \eta_{(1)}\eta_{(3)} + \dots + \eta_{(n)}\eta_{(n-1)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.5.1.2 Net non-effective electric field variable (p^+):-

It is the net non-effective electric field variable. It is denoted as “ p^+ ”. It’s equation is given as:-

$$p^+ = p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 + p_5 + \dots + p_n$$

Here above is the “ p^+ ” which is the net non-effective electric field variable whereas p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots upto n terms are the different non-effective electric field variables of different kinds of unknown ghost particle from environment forms the event-propagation wave. That said, suggests something interesting about the net non-effective electric field variable that it is the net resultant non-effective electric field like component of all the particles forming the event-propagation wave. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with

some different terms, possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of \mathbf{p}^\dagger can be re-written as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{p}^\dagger &= \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{p}_n \\ \mathbf{p}^\dagger &= \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \mathbf{p}_3 + \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \mathbf{p}_3 + \dots + \mathbf{p}_n \\ \mathbf{p}^\dagger &= \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{p}_n \\ \mathbf{p}^\dagger &= \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \mathbf{p}_3 + \mathbf{p}_4 + \mathbf{p}_5 + \mathbf{p}_6 + \dots + \mathbf{p}_n\end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “ \mathbf{p} ” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$\mathbf{p}^\dagger = \mathbf{p}_{(1)} - \mathbf{p}_{(1)} - \mathbf{p}_{(1)} + \mathbf{p}_{(1)} + \mathbf{p}_{(1)} + \mathbf{p}_{(1)} - \mathbf{p}_{(1)} + \dots + \mathbf{p}_{(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$\mathbf{p}^\dagger = \mathbf{p}_{(1)}\mathbf{p}_{(2)} - \mathbf{p}_{(1)}\mathbf{p}_{(3)} - \mathbf{p}_{(1)}\mathbf{p}_{(4)} + \mathbf{p}_{(1)}\mathbf{p}_{(2)} + \mathbf{p}_{(1)}\mathbf{p}_{(3)} + \mathbf{p}_{(1)}\mathbf{p}_{(2)} - \mathbf{p}_{(1)}\mathbf{p}_{(3)} + \dots + \mathbf{p}_{(n)}\mathbf{p}_{(n-1)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.5.2 Resultant/Net electric field variable equation is as follows:-

Equation “e” can be expressed as follows by putting “ σ^\dagger ” & “ ϵ^\dagger ” in it.

$$\Sigma^\dagger = \eta^\dagger + \mathbf{p}^\dagger$$

After putting values of “ η^\dagger ” & “ \mathbf{p}^\dagger ” in equation “e” & the resultant equation “e” becomes as follows:-

$$\Sigma^\dagger = ((\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 + \eta_4 + \eta_5 + \dots + \eta_n) + (\mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 + \mathbf{p}_3 + \mathbf{p}_4 + \mathbf{p}_5 + \dots + \mathbf{p}_n)).$$

7.6 Magnetic field variables (B):-

It is the magnetic field variable. This factor in the event-propagation wave arises from the fact that waves consists of particles which have this magnetic field around them. It is denoted as “ Σ ”. It also has two sub-variables in them which are the effective magnetic field and non-effective magnetic field as this is due the fact that when the event-propagation wave will form by unknown ghost particles, it has both of these two sub-variable where one is effective and other is not. The effective variable is denoted as “ κ ” and other is denoted as “ \mathbf{z} ”.

7.6.1 Net magnetic field variable (B^\dagger):-

It is the net electric field variable. It is denoted as “ Σ^\dagger ”. It’s equation is given as follows:-

$$B^\dagger = \kappa^\dagger + \mathbf{z}^\dagger \text{ ————— (f)}$$

where, B^\dagger is the net electric field variable.

κ^\dagger is the net effective electric field variable.

\mathbf{z}^\dagger is the net non-effective electric field variable.

7.6.1.1 Net effective magnetic field variable (κ^\dagger):-

It is the net effective magnetic field variable. It is denoted as “ κ^\dagger ”. It’s equation is given as:-

$$\kappa^\dagger = \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_3 + \kappa_4 + \kappa_5 + \dots + \kappa_n$$

Here above is the “ κ^\dagger ” which is the net effective magnetic field variable whereas $\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3 \dots$ upto n terms are the different effective magnetic field variables of different kinds of unknown ghost particle from environment forms the event-propagation wave. That said, suggests something interesting about the net effective magnetic field variable that it is the net resultant effective magnetic field like component of all the particles forming the event-propagation wave. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms, possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of κ^\dagger can be re-written as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa^\dagger &= \kappa_1 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_1 + \dots + \kappa_n \\ \kappa^\dagger &= \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_3 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_3 + \dots + \kappa_n \\ \kappa^\dagger &= \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \dots + \kappa_n \\ \kappa^\dagger &= \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_3 + \kappa_4 + \kappa_5 + \kappa_6 + \dots + \kappa_n \end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “ κ ” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$\kappa^\dagger = \kappa_{(1)} - \kappa_{(1)} - \kappa_{(1)} + \kappa_{(1)} + \kappa_{(1)} + \kappa_{(1)} - \kappa_{(1)} + \dots + \kappa_{(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa^\dagger &= \kappa_{(1)}\kappa_{(2)} - \kappa_{(1)}\kappa_{(3)} - \kappa_{(1)}\kappa_{(4)} + \kappa_{(1)}\kappa_{(2)} + \kappa_{(1)}\kappa_{(3)} + \kappa_{(1)}\kappa_{(2)} - \kappa_{(1)}\kappa_{(3)} \\ &+ \dots + \kappa_{(n)}\kappa_{(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.6.1.2 Net non-effective magnetic field variable (\mathbf{z}^\dagger):-

It is the net non-effective magnetic field variable. It is denoted as “ \mathbf{z}^\dagger ”. It’s equation is given as:-

$$\mathbf{z}^\dagger = \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \mathbf{z}_3 + \mathbf{z}_4 + \mathbf{z}_5 + \dots + \mathbf{z}_n$$

Here above is the “ \mathbf{z}^\dagger ” which is the net non-effective magnetic field variable whereas $\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2, \mathbf{z}_3, \dots$ upto n terms are the different non-effective magnetic field variables of different kinds of unknown ghost particle from environment forms the event-propagation wave. That said, suggests something interesting about the net non-effective magnetic field variable that it is the net resultant non-effective magnetic field like component of all the particles forming the event-propagation wave. All the terms at R.H.S can be all different or all can be same or combination of some similar with some different terms, possibilities are many. For example: Above equation of \mathbf{z}^\dagger can be re-written as follows:-

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{z}^\dagger &= \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{z}_n \\ \mathbf{z}^\dagger &= \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \mathbf{z}_3 + \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \mathbf{z}_3 + \dots + \mathbf{z}_n \\ \mathbf{z}^\dagger &= \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{z}_n \\ \mathbf{z}^\dagger &= \mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \mathbf{z}_3 + \mathbf{z}_4 + \mathbf{z}_5 + \mathbf{z}_6 + \dots + \mathbf{z}_n\end{aligned}$$

And in these equations as follows there can be negative value of “p” which can be from 0-n terms. And the one of it’s example is as follows:-

$$\mathbf{z}^\dagger = \mathbf{z}_{(1)} - \mathbf{z}_{(1)} - \mathbf{z}_{(1)} + \mathbf{z}_{(1)} + \mathbf{z}_{(1)} + \mathbf{z}_{(1)} - \mathbf{z}_{(1)} + \dots + \mathbf{z}_{(n)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of negative terms for these waves also.

And in these equation there can be the form of product of two terms or more than that rather than single terms having positive and negative values in equation, then equation of such a case is as follows:-

$$\mathbf{z}^\dagger = \mathbf{z}_{(1)}\mathbf{z}_{(2)} - \mathbf{z}_{(1)}\mathbf{z}_{(3)} - \mathbf{z}_{(1)}\mathbf{z}_{(4)} + \mathbf{z}_{(1)}\mathbf{z}_{(2)} + \mathbf{z}_{(1)}\mathbf{z}_{(3)} + \mathbf{z}_{(1)}\mathbf{z}_{(2)} - \mathbf{z}_{(1)}\mathbf{z}_{(3)} + \dots + \mathbf{z}_{(n)}\mathbf{z}_{(n-1)}$$

there can many possibilities of these equations with combinations of product of terms from (2-n) for these waves also.

7.6.2 Resultant/Net magnetic field variable equation is as follows:-

Equation “f” can be expressed as follows by putting “ $\mathbf{\kappa}^\dagger$ ” & “ \mathbf{z}^\dagger ” in it.

$$\mathbf{B}^\dagger = \mathbf{\kappa}^\dagger + \mathbf{z}^\dagger$$

After putting values of “ $\mathbf{\kappa}^\dagger$ ” & “ \mathbf{z}^\dagger ” in equation “f” & the resultant equation “f” becomes as follows:-

$$B^{\dagger} = ((\kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_3 + \kappa_4 + \kappa_5 + \dots + \kappa_n) + (\mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 + \mathbf{z}_3 + \mathbf{z}_4 + \mathbf{z}_5 + \dots + \mathbf{z}_n)).$$

8. Super-thermal (heat) effect on the event propagation wave.

Existence of these particles is right there in ether of spacetime fabric that has an effects of its own on “ Ψ ” and “ R ” of event-propagation wave while through the (blackholes that ended to other of its end as wormhole/blackholes from one universe to parallel universe or the other way/neutron stars with wormholes as a medium that provides passage of event propagation wave as like the blackholes/wormholes does it. More and more there is the presence of super-thermal particles represented as “ ξ ” during the propagation in the universes in multiverse through the medium(like massive solar bodies like star, blackholes , wormholes, whiteholes energy in form of radiations, gases respectively, sun as a major source of solarwinds, and all these solar bodies & neutron stars as source of super-thermal particles) more will be the density & intensity of “ Ψ ” and “ R ” in event propagation wave and unknown ghost particles in it .Also in the different spacetime fabric the intensity and density of unknown ghost particles is very high if the super-thermal particles intensity is high. So, the concluding relation between “ Ψ ” , “ R ” and “ ξ ” is given as follows:-

$$\xi \propto \Psi \text{ --- (i)}$$

$$\text{and } \xi \propto R \text{ ---- (ii)}$$

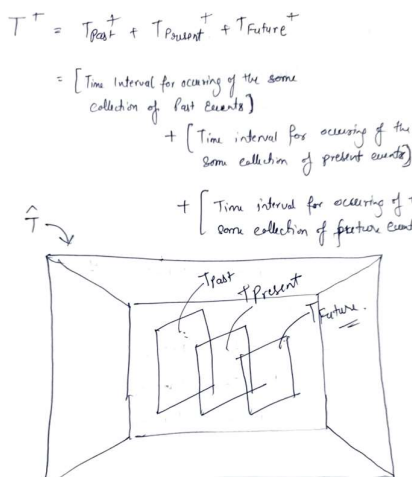
Equation (i) and (ii) suggests that “ ξ ” is proportional to “ Ψ ” and “ R ”.

9. Brief formulation and interpretation on Time in Eternalism with happening events in Event Time Frame.

It is observing fact that simplified equation of time in eternalism is being derived as follows:-

$$T^{\dagger} = T_{\text{past}}^{\dagger} + T_{\text{present}}^{\dagger} + T_{\text{future}}^{\dagger} \text{ ----- (st)}$$

It is interesting to note that the fact that how this equation “st” of eternalism time (T^{\dagger}) is being computed. Let’s see how we can come to this conclusion that how this eternalism time(T^{\dagger}) will be like that. Suppose a event is being happening in a particular event-spacetime frame, let’s consider it



a room and let’s consider events is this “you are throwing a ball in particular direction in a room”. Now if you are in that room now, then you will see the fact mentioned in paper by “Baptiste Le Bihan”^[ref. 2] which says that for you when you are in that room you are only seeing the ball going in a particular direction and this was mentioned in that paper by “Baptiste Le Bihan” as “presentism”. But you will not able to observe the slices of the events from past to present to the future. Whereas if you come out out the room you will observe all the events from past, present and future as in particular slice which exists at the same simultaneously but as we are only able observe the presentism part of that and this is fact which is known as eternalism^[ref. 2].

Fig.3 Equation of eternalism time in event-spacetime frame.

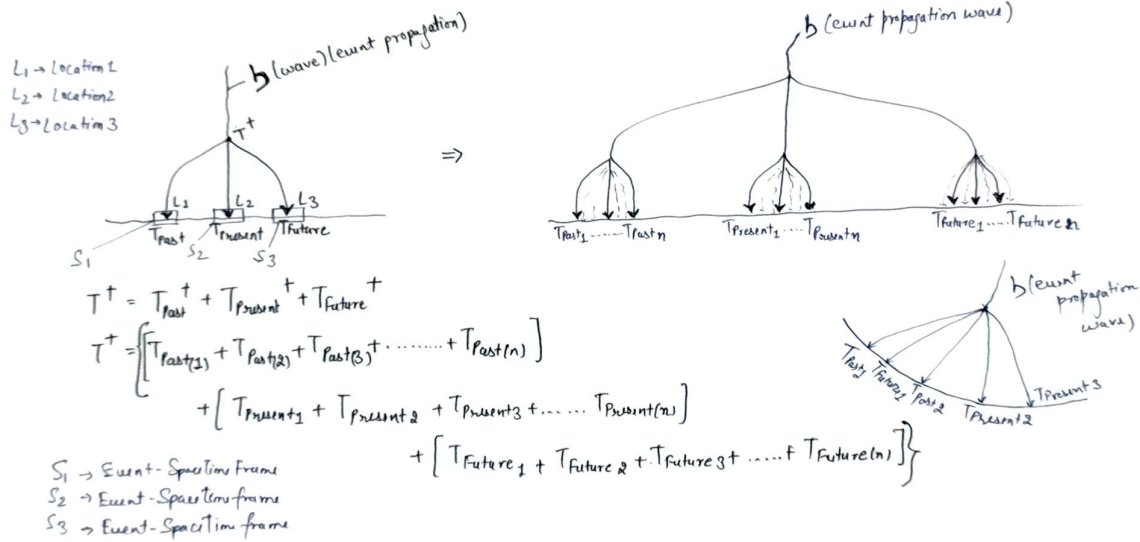


Fig.4 Deriving resultant equation of eternalism time T^\dagger

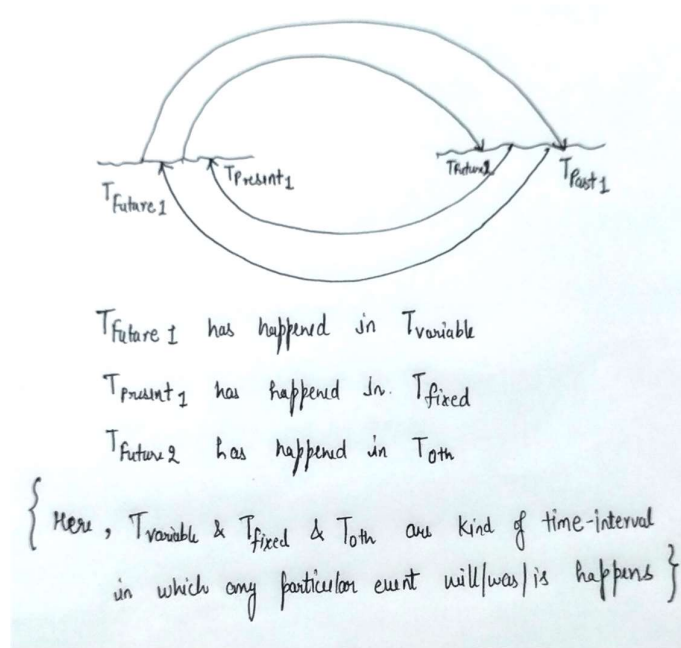


Fig.5 $T_{\text{event}}(\text{past/present/future}) = T_{\text{fixed}} + T_{\text{variable}} + T_{\text{oth}}$

eternalism concept that some instances of event of ball travelling from one instance to another instance have occurred in the past, some in the present and some would occur in the future. So now it is concluded that some instances of event time (T_{past}^\dagger) is of the past, some time ($T_{\text{present}}^\dagger$) is of the present instances of that event and some time ($T_{\text{future}}^\dagger$) of the future instances of event.

Now, let's come to the main discussion of this section which is eternalism time " T^\dagger ". Now let's take the same example of that ball you throw in a particular direction, now as we are observing all past, present and future events from outside of that room, and now as we are able to observe that past, present and future events are occurring simultaneously from the eternalism viewpoint and suppose the total time for the ball thrown from one event-spacetime frame to reach another event-spacetime frame is about ten minutes.

So, as we are observing from outside of the room of all instances of the event for that ball to reach from one event-spacetime frame to another event-spacetime frame we can easily see from

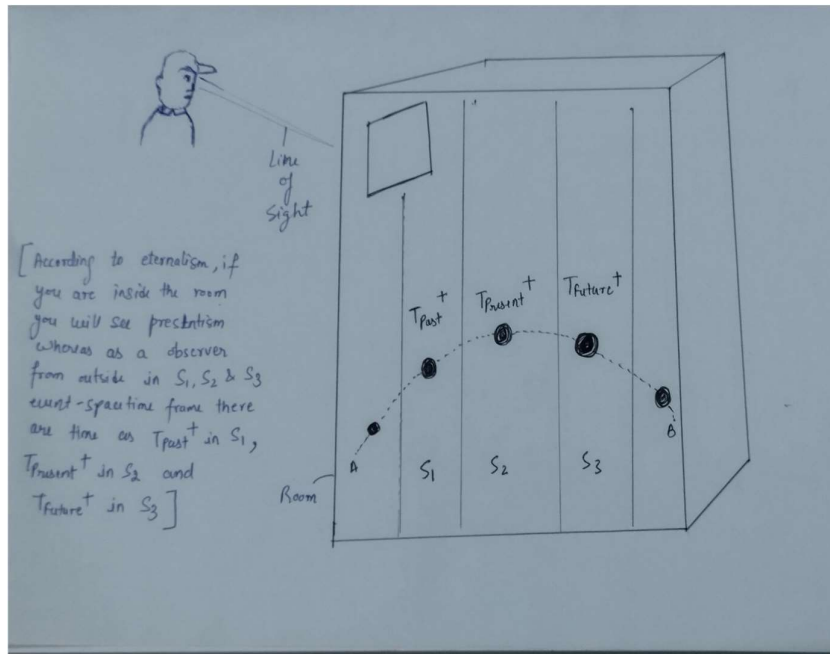


Fig.6 Example of ball observed through the eternalism viewpoint have its three instances of time which are T_{past}^+ , $T_{present}^+$ and T_{future}^+ in S1, S2 and S3 three different event-spacetime frame.

9.1 Abundance time, bounding time, fixed time, 0th time, variable time, alongside time, difference time for the events/event that occur in event-spacetime frame.

It is astonishing fact about the eternalism “time” (T^+) that “time” not like that when we observe it in perspective of event propagation waves creating and destroying of events in particular event time frame because there are two important facts to note about time and event propagation wave and event time frame is “abundance wave/particles” creation near the point of event and some distance from it and these “abundance wave/particles” are also made up of the same unknown ghost particles and where event was/is/will happened/happening/happen during the “creation of event”, “in-progress of event” till the end of event) and other fact is about that “whatever the event for the any object had/has/will happened/happening/happens was/is/will being bounded for some particular time before any other event was/is/will being carried by the object in some other event time frame. Also, this bounded time for any event was/is/will be effected by the events that are being occurred/occurring/occur near that event-spacetime frame in some other event-spacetime frames. As these two fact of time are described well in terms of equations of time for “ $T_{abundance}$ ” and “ T_{bound} ” respectively for abundance time and bound time for the event/events.

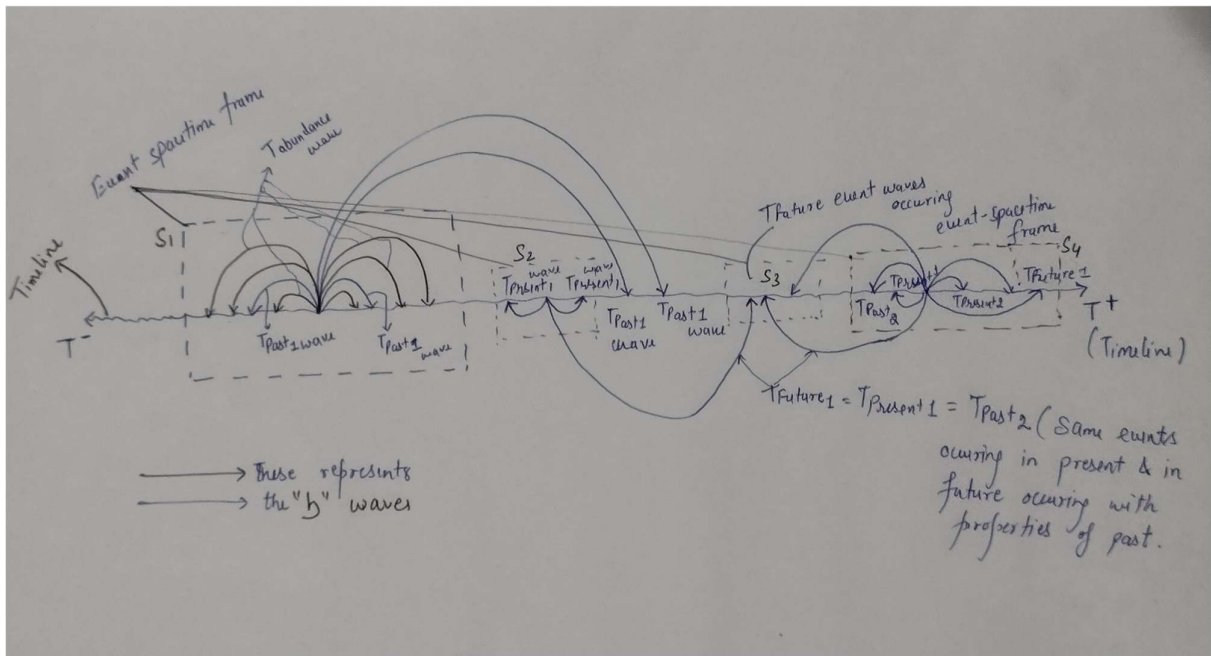


Fig.7 This figure shows how $T_{abundance}$ and T_{event} "h" waves are being occurring in different event-spacetime frame.

But this is not the case that events will occur in form of " T_{past}^{\dagger} ", " $T_{present}^{\dagger}$ " or " T_{future}^{\dagger} " because the events that occurred in a event-spacetime frame has also created " $T_{abundance}$ " at that same point in event-spacetime frame through the unknown ghost particles and near the spacetime fabric of that position where previously the event with the object had occurred. But this doesn't happens the same way all the time, this is the fact to note that events that was/is/will occurred/occurring/occur due to unknown ghost particles with the " $T_{abundance}$ " properties has occurrences/repeating of events in some zeroth instance of time(at same time in same or different points in event-spacetime frame) T_{0th} , fixed instance of time (at some points in event-spacetime frame in some fixed amount of time, think of it like a repeating of events in some fixed amount of time) T_{fixed} , variable instance of time(think of it like repeating of events after some different-different variable time-period at same or different points in same or different event-spacetime frame) $T_{variable}$. In these occurrences the object might differ but event properties are of those of same event that occurred earlier in past/present/future.

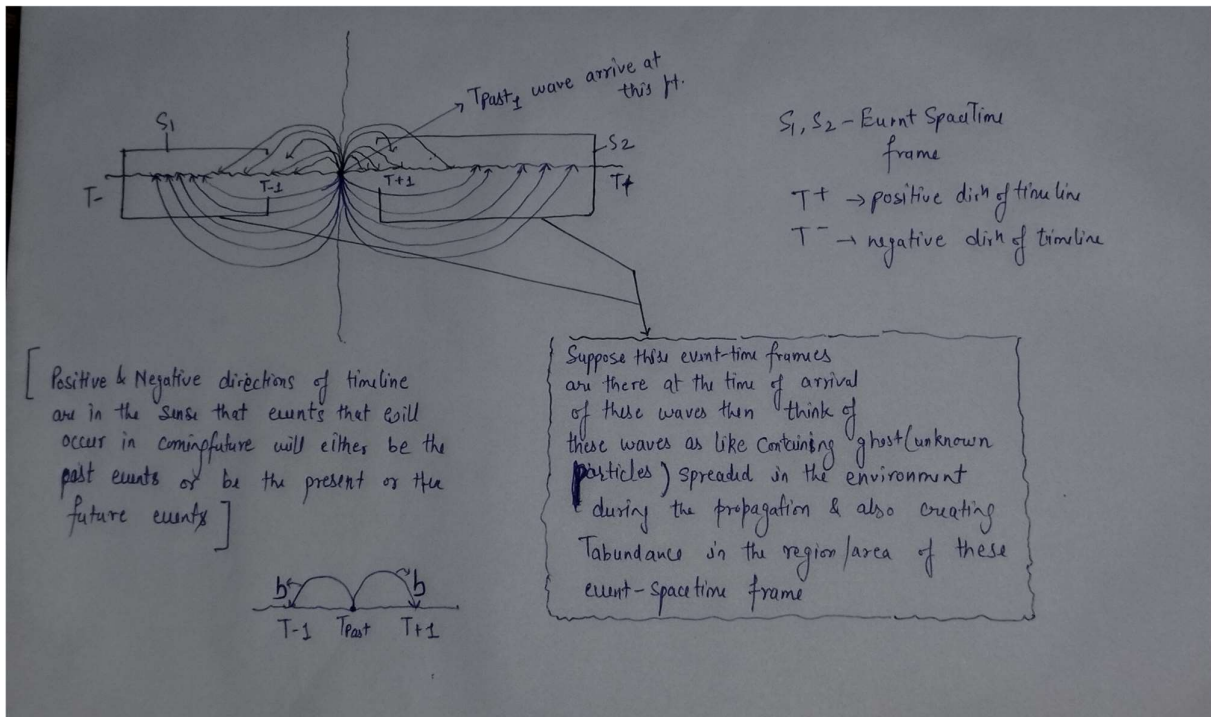


Fig 8. This figure shows how the unknown ghost particles are being spreads in the environment after the propagation of “ \mathbf{h} ” in the event-spacetime frames \mathbf{S}_1 and \mathbf{S}_2 .

To derive equation for eternalism time let's consider an example that you are in a classroom and there is no teacher in that classroom then you are there playing and talking with your classmates, some children are doing some different tasks or it's like all students are studying a classroom with teacher teaching the class then for all the events that occur including you and others counted in that class from past to present to future are the “n” number of events and if we apply eternalism time (\mathbf{T}^\dagger) concept with knowing the fact that some events occurred in past ($\mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}^\dagger$), some events occurring in present ($\mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}^\dagger$) and some in future lighcone ($\mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}^\dagger$). Note in equations like “xc”, “xs”, “xt” at one instant of time one or more \mathbf{T}_{past} (any 1 to n) or $\mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}$ (any 1 to n) and $\mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}$ (any 1 to n) occur at one same or different points in same or different event-spacetime frames “ \mathbf{h} ” can occur with \mathbf{T}^\dagger with the different or same \mathbf{T}_{past} (any 1 to n) or $\mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}$ (any 1 to n) and $\mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}$ (any 1 to n) for different $\mathbf{T}_{\text{event}}$ (past/present/future). So, equation of eternalism time is given as follows for n number of events:-

$$\mathbf{T}^\dagger = \{[(\mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(1)(0\text{th}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(2)(0\text{th}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(3)(0\text{th}) + \dots + \mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(n)(0\text{th})) + (\mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(1)(\text{variable}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(2)(\text{variable}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(3)(\text{variable}) + \dots + \mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(n)(\text{variable})) + (\mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(1)(\text{fixed}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(2)(\text{fixed}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(3)(\text{fixed}) + \dots + \mathbf{T}_{\text{past}}(n)(\text{fixed}))] + [(\mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(1)(0\text{th}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(2)(0\text{th}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(3)(0\text{th}) + \dots + \mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(n)(0\text{th})) + (\mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(1)(\text{variable}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(2)(\text{variable}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(3)(\text{variable}) + \dots + \mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(n)(\text{variable})) + (\mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(1)(\text{fixed}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(2)(\text{fixed}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(3)(\text{fixed}) + \dots + \mathbf{T}_{\text{present}}(n)(\text{fixed}))] + [(\mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(1)(0\text{th}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(2)(0\text{th}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(3)(0\text{th}) + \dots + \mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(n)(0\text{th})) + (\mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(1)(\text{variable}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(2)(\text{variable}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(3)(\text{variable}) + \dots + \mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(n)(\text{variable})) + (\mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(1)(\text{fixed}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(2)(\text{fixed}) + \mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(3)(\text{fixed}) + \dots + \mathbf{T}_{\text{future}}(n)(\text{fixed}))]\} \text{ --- (xc)}$$

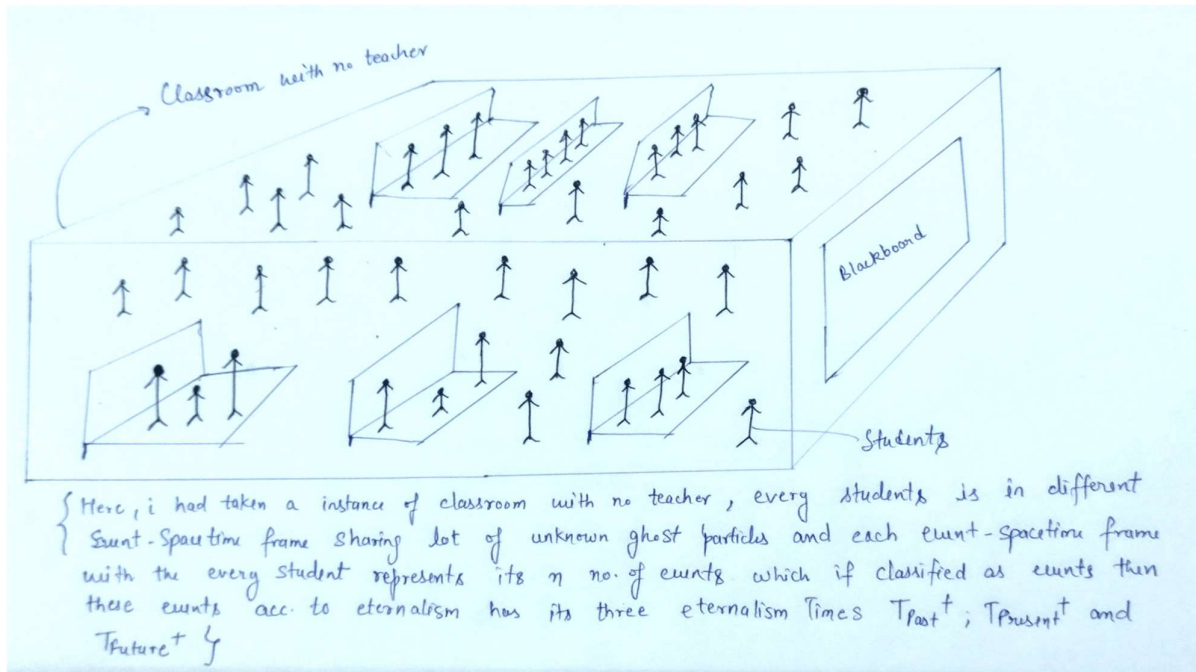


Fig.9 Example of classroom with n number of events of past, present and future.

Here, in the above equation $T_{past(1)(0th)}$, $T_{present(1)(0th)}$ or $T_{future(1)(0th)}$ terms represents three different kinds of stuff about these terms, one of which is time-interval for event to occurred/occurring/occur in zero seconds which may occur single or multiple times on repeat or you can say instantaneously at different or same point in the same or different event-spacetime frame and other kind property these terms of time represents is that either it's the time of past/present/future event and last property tells that these time terms are of first terms in equation of $T_{past}/T_{present}/T_{future}$. Similarly, in the case of $T_{past(1)(fixed)}$, $T_{present(1)(fixed)}$ and $T_{future(1)(fixed)}$ events was/is/will happened/happening/happen in fixed time-interval on repeat. As likewise, in the case of $T_{past(1)(variable)}$, $T_{present(1)(variable)}$ and $T_{future(1)(variable)}$ events was/is/will happened/happening/happen in variable time-interval on repeat.

Now let's see the equations of $T_{abundance}$ and T_{bound} and there conditions:-

To understand below " T_{bound} " equations, let's take an example of it:-

Suppose you are in event-spacetime frame and you tends to be in some event, and around you their are several other event-spacetime frame where other objects are being playing a key role in performing some other different events. But due to the unknown ghost particles are all their in all those event-spacetime frames which are being interchanging due to quantum scale level wormholes and blackholes in between those event-spacetime frames which act as medium of transferring of these unknown ghost particles from event-spacetime frame to another event-spacetime frame. For this section you should read the 14th section of this research paper on matrix's. Then you will understand these conditions " T_{bound} " better. To understand it, consider it this way like n events has occurred in the past, n in the present and n in the future, and all these events occurred in the one big event-spacetime frame where there are several small event-spacetime frame, so this " T_{bound} " first condition says that value of bounding of events for one event in that one of the event-spacetime frame of the bigger event-spacetime frame is effected by the events that happens alongside of the that one event in the different or same smaller event-spacetime frames. And due to that the value of " T_{bound} " for that one event increases if time and events alongside happening to this one event keeps on increasing and it eventually increases the " T_{bound} " and time of next event to occur after this one

event was/is/will increases. Similarly, the “ T_{bound} ” value keeps on decreasing if (the events and time of other events happening alongside to that one event “ $T_{\text{alongside events time}}$ ”) for that one event/events to occur after that one event. Whereas , there occurs the fixed number of events and there are fixed number of terms of T_{past} , T_{present} and T_{future} alongside that one event then “ T_{bound} ” is/was/will be sum of all those terms.

$T_{\text{bound}} > T_{\text{past (1)}} + T_{\text{present (2)}} + T_{\text{future (1)}} + \dots$ so on (if R.H.S terms keeps on increasing) --- (bi)
 $T_{\text{bound}} < T_{\text{past (2)}} - T_{\text{present (1)}} - T_{\text{future (1)}} \dots$ so on (if R.H.S terms keeps on decreasing) --- (bd)
 $T_{\text{bound}} = T_{\text{past(3)}} + T_{\text{present (1)}} - T_{\text{future(2)}} \dots$ so on (T_{bound} will be resultant of all the terms)
 ----(be)

For instance consider that n number of past, present and future events occurred in that one big event-spacetime frame (let it the big ground “Earth”).

Then for a particular event the in some small event-spacetime frame “ $T_{\text{abundance}}$ ” will be given as follows:-

$$T_{\text{abundance}} = ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{past (1)}(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{past(1)}(fixed)}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{past(1)}(variable)})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{past(n)}(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{past(n)}(fixed)}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{past(n)}(variable)})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{present(1)}(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{present(1)}(fixed)}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{present(1)}(variable)})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{present(n)}(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{present(n)}(fixed)}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{present(n)}(variable)})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{future (1)}(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{future(1)}(fixed)}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{future(1)}(variable)})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{future(n)}(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{future(n)}(fixed)}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{future(n)}(variable)})) \quad \text{---(xs)}$$

From equations of “ T_{bound} ” bi, bd and be:-

Here: $T_{\text{time taken by object in one-small event before its next events}} = T_{\text{event (past/present/future)}}$
 $T_{\text{time of all the events happening and effecting that one event}} = T_{\text{alongside events time}}$
 $T_{\text{time taken by object in one-small event before its next events}} = T_{\text{effective event of time}}$
 $T_{\text{difference time for next same event to happen again}} = T_{\text{difference}}$

(+/-) symbol denotes that terms are in (added and subtracted) combination in the following equation after (+/-) symbol.

(i) when T_{bound} decreases for the event then T_{event} is greater.

$$T_{\text{effective event of time}} > T_{\text{bound}} + (T_{\text{alongside events time}})$$

(ii) when T_{bound} increases for the event then T_{event} is smaller.

$$T_{\text{effective event of time}} < T_{\text{bound}} - (T_{\text{alongside events time}})$$

(iii) when T_{bound} equal to sum of events time for a event then T_{event} is equal to sum of events and T_{bound} and sum of events time effecting that one event.

$$T_{\text{effective event of time}} = T_{\text{bound}} (+/-) (T_{\text{alongside events time}})$$

Let’s see now what are “ α ”, “ β ” and “ γ ”:-

- (i). α or β or $\gamma = (T_{\text{bound}} - (T_{\text{alongside events time}})).T_{\text{effective event of time}}$
- (ii). α or β or $\gamma = (T_{\text{bound}} + (T_{\text{alongside events time}})).T_{\text{effective event of time}}$
- (iii). α or β or $\gamma = (T_{\text{bound}} (+/-) (T_{\text{alongside events time}})).T_{\text{effective event of time}}$

$$T_{\text{alongside events time}} = ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(\text{variable})})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(\text{variable})})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(\text{variable})})). \text{---(xt)}$$

Eg:- It's example value of α or β or γ for n number of events times effecting the effective event of time.

$$(i) \alpha \text{ or } \beta \text{ or } \gamma = (T_{\text{bound}} - ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(\text{variable})})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(\text{variable})})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(\text{variable})}))). T_{\text{(past/present/future)(can be 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ to n}^{\text{th}} \text{ event)(0th/fixed/variable)}}.$$

$$(ii) \alpha \text{ or } \beta \text{ or } \gamma = (T_{\text{bound}} + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(\text{variable})})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(\text{variable})})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(\text{variable})}))). T_{\text{(past/present/future)(can be 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ to n}^{\text{th}} \text{ event)(0th/fixed/variable)}}.$$

$$(iii) \alpha \text{ or } \beta \text{ or } \gamma = (T_{\text{bound}} (+/-) ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{past}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{past}(n)(\text{variable})})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{present}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{present}(n)(\text{variable})})) + ((\alpha_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_1(T_{\text{future}(1)(\text{variable})})) + \dots (\alpha_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(0\text{th})}) + \beta_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(\text{fixed})}) + \gamma_n(T_{\text{future}(n)(\text{variable})}))). T_{\text{(past/present/future)(can be 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ to n}^{\text{th}} \text{ event)(0th/fixed/variable)}}.$$

There is one important term known as “ $T_{\text{difference}}$ ” which can be computed as:-

$$T_{\text{difference}} = T_{\text{effective event of time}} (+/-) T_{\text{alongside events time}}$$

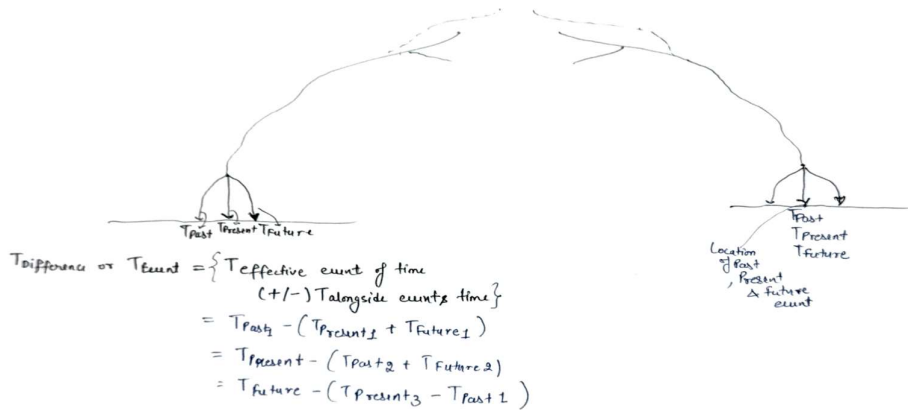


Fig.10 Deriving equation of $T_{\text{difference}}$ and T_{event} .

“ $T_{\text{difference}}$ ” is the time for same events/event to occur in event-spacetime frame on repeat with similar properties of like that of events/event that earlier near that same points(location/position) in event-spacetime frame.

10. Equation of event propagation wave for a single wave.

The equation of event propagation wave is sort of an energy of event propagation wave (\mathbf{h}) per unit net eternalism time (\mathbf{T}^\dagger) for all the events that occurred in some time-interval. Below is given the generalized equation of energy of event propagation :-

$$\mathbf{h}/\mathbf{T}^\dagger = \{ \nabla \cdot \vec{\xi} (\Psi^\dagger + \mathbf{R}^\dagger) + (G_{cd} F^{cd}) + \Phi_G^\dagger \} \cdot \vec{P}^\dagger \text{ -----(s)}$$

This above equation “s” states that the:-

Energy of event propagation wave per unit time is given as the

product of sum of following terms to the net propagational variable “ \mathbf{P}^\dagger ”

1. product of divergence of superthermal heat “ ξ ” times the sum of Ψ^\dagger and \mathbf{R}^\dagger .
2. tensor invariant of electromagnetic field ($G_{cd} F^{cd}$)
3. net gravitational propagation variable “ Φ_G^\dagger ”.

And this adds up to following conclusion which is

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\xi} (\Psi^\dagger + \mathbf{R}^\dagger) + (G_{cd} F^{cd}) + \Phi_G^\dagger \text{ -----(u)}$$

Equation u is the energy component of event propagation wave. And since the “ $\nabla \cdot \vec{\xi}$ ” tends to have three components of it. Which are as follows:-

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\xi} = \xi_x \partial/\partial x + \xi_y \partial/\partial y + \xi_z \partial/\partial z$$

Since, “ ξ ” is a vector quantity and has components in x, y and z direction. And secondly “ $G_{cd} F^{cd}$ ” is the non-changing with time tensor invariant component of electromagnetic field of unknown ghost particles. And as we know:-

$$G_{cd} F^{cd} = -4(\mathbf{B}^\dagger \cdot \Sigma^\dagger)/c$$

Equation s can be re-written as follows:-

$$\mathbf{h} = \{ \nabla \cdot \vec{\xi} (\Psi^\dagger + \mathbf{R}^\dagger) + (G_{cd} F^{cd}) + \Phi_G^\dagger \} \cdot \vec{P}^\dagger \mathbf{T}^\dagger \text{ -----(t)}$$

and this generalized equation “t” suggests that energy (\mathbf{h}) of event propagation wave is equal to component of event propagation wave energy times the product of net propagational variable (\mathbf{P}^\dagger) with the eternalism time (\mathbf{T}^\dagger).

Since we know that earlier we got the equations of all the variables of the event propagation wave which are as follows:-

Net Propagation variable (P^\dagger):-

$$P^\dagger = ((P_{c(1)} + P_{c(2)} + P_{c(3)} + P_{c(4)} + \dots + P_{c(n)}) + (P_{d(1)} + P_{d(2)} + P_{d(3)} + P_{d(4)} + \dots + P_{d(n)})) \bullet$$

Eternalism Time (T^\dagger):-

$$T^\dagger = \{[(T_{past(1)(0th)} + T_{past(2)(0th)} + T_{past(3)(0th)} + \dots + T_{past(n)(0th)}) + (T_{past(1)(variable)} + T_{past(2)(variable)} + T_{past(3)(variable)} + \dots + T_{past(n)(variable)}) + (T_{past(1)(fixed)} + T_{past(2)(fixed)} + T_{past(3)(fixed)} + \dots + T_{past(n)(fixed)})] + [(T_{present(1)(0th)} + T_{present(2)(0th)} + T_{present(3)(0th)} + \dots + T_{present(n)(0th)}) + (T_{present(1)(variable)} + T_{present(2)(variable)} + T_{present(3)(variable)} + \dots + T_{present(n)(variable)}) + (T_{present(1)(fixed)} + T_{present(2)(fixed)} + T_{present(3)(fixed)} + \dots + T_{present(n)(fixed)})] + [(T_{future(1)(0th)} + T_{future(2)(0th)} + T_{future(3)(0th)} + \dots + T_{future(n)(0th)}) + (T_{future(1)(variable)} + T_{future(2)(variable)} + T_{future(3)(variable)} + \dots + T_{future(n)(variable)}) + (T_{future(1)(fixed)} + T_{future(2)(fixed)} + T_{future(3)(fixed)} + \dots + T_{future(n)(fixed)})]\}$$

Net Rathod variable(R^\dagger):-

$$R^\dagger = ((R_{c(1)} + R_{c(2)} + R_{c(3)} + R_{c(4)} + R_{c(5)} + \dots + R_{c(n)}) + (R_{d(1)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(3)} + R_{d(4)} + R_{d(5)} + \dots + R_{d(n)})).$$

Net Event propagation variable(Ψ^\dagger):-

$$\Psi^\dagger = ((t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + t_4 + t_5 + t_6 + \dots + t_n) + (y'_1 + y'_2 + y'_3 + y'_4 + y'_5 + y'_6 + \dots + y'_n)).$$

Net gravitational propagation variable(Φ_G^\dagger):-

$$\Phi_G^\dagger = ((\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6 + \dots + \sigma_n) + (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 + \dots + \epsilon_n)).$$

Net electric field variable (Σ^\dagger):-

$$\Sigma^\dagger = ((\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 + \eta_4 + \eta_5 + \dots + \eta_n) + (p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 + p_5 + \dots + p_n)).$$

Net magnetic field variable (B^\dagger):-

$$B^\dagger = ((\kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_3 + \kappa_4 + \kappa_5 + \dots + \kappa_n) + (z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 + z_5 + \dots + z_n)).$$

Now we can put these variables values along with the values of “ $\nabla \cdot \xi$ ” and “ $G_{cd} F^{cd}$ ” and value of T^\dagger in above equations “ t ”:-

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H} = \{ (\xi_x \partial/\partial x + \xi_y \partial/\partial y + \xi_z \partial/\partial z) \cdot \{ [((\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3 + \tau_4 + \tau_5 + \tau_6 + \dots + \tau_n) \\ + (y'_1 + y'_2 + y'_3 + y'_4 + y'_5 + y'_6 + \dots + y'_n)) + ((R_{c(1)} + R_{c(2)} + R_{c(3)} + \\ R_{c(4)} + R_{c(5)} + \dots + R_{c(n)}) + (R_{d(1)} + R_{d(2)} + R_{d(3)} + R_{d(4)} + R_{d(5)} \\ + \dots + R_{d(n)}))] - (4\{[(\kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_3 + \kappa_4 + \kappa_5 + \dots + \kappa_n) + \\ (z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 + z_5 + \dots + z_n)] \cdot [(\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 + \eta_4 + \eta_5 \\ + \dots + \eta_n) + (p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 + p_5 + \dots + p_n)]/c) + \\ ((\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6 + \dots + \sigma_n) + (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_6 \\ + \dots + \epsilon_n)) \} \cdot (P_{c(1)} + P_{c(2)} + P_{c(3)} + P_{c(4)} + \dots + P_{c(n)}) + (P_{d(1)} + \\ P_{d(2)} + P_{d(3)} + P_{d(4)} + \dots + P_{d(n)}) \} \cdot \{ [(T_{past(1)(0th)} + T_{past(2)(0th)} + T_{past(3)(0th)} + \dots \\ T_{past(n)(0th)} + (T_{past(1)(variable)} + T_{past(2)(variable)} + T_{past(3)(variable)} + \dots + T_{past(n)(variable)}) + (T_{past(1)(fixed)} + \\ T_{past(2)(fixed)} + T_{past(3)(fixed)} + \dots + T_{past(n)(fixed)})] + [(T_{present(1)(0th)} + T_{present(2)(0th)} + T_{present(3)(0th)} \\ + \dots + T_{present(n)(0th)} + (T_{present(1)(variable)} + T_{present(2)(variable)} + T_{present(3)(variable)} + \dots + T_{present(n)(variable)}) + (T_{present(1)(fixed)} + T_{present(2)(fixed)} + T_{present(3)(fixed)} + \dots + T_{present(n)(fixed)})] + [(T_{future(1)(0th)} + T_{future(2)(0th)} + T_{future(3)(0th)} + \dots + T_{future(n)(0th)} + (T_{future(1)(variable)} + T_{future(2)(variable)} + T_{future(3)(variable)} + \dots + T_{future(n)(variable)}) + (T_{future(1)(fixed)} + T_{future(2)(fixed)} + T_{future(3)(fixed)} + \dots + T_{future(n)(fixed)})] \} \} \end{aligned}$$

This above equation can be re-written in simplified form as follows:-

$$\mathbf{H} = \{ (\xi_x \partial/\partial x + \xi_y \partial/\partial y + \xi_z \partial/\partial z) \cdot \{ [(\tau^\dagger + y^\dagger) + (R_c^\dagger + R_d^\dagger)] - ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger + z^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger + p^\dagger)\})/c) + (\sigma^\dagger + \epsilon^\dagger) \} \cdot (P_c^\dagger + P_d^\dagger) \cdot (T^\dagger) \}$$

Now the generalized equation of event propagation wave only with effective variables:-

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H} = \{ (\xi_x \partial/\partial x + \xi_y \partial/\partial y + \xi_z \partial/\partial z) \cdot \{ [((\tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3 + \tau_4 + \tau_5 + \tau_6 + \dots + \tau_n) \\ + (y'_1 + y'_2 + y'_3 + y'_4 + y'_5 + y'_6 + \dots + y'_n)) + (R_{c(1)} + R_{c(2)} + R_{c(3)} + \\ R_{c(4)} + R_{c(5)} + \dots + R_{c(n)})] - (4\{[(\kappa_1 + \kappa_2 + \kappa_3 + \kappa_4 + \kappa_5 + \dots + \kappa_n) \cdot (\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 + \eta_4 + \eta_5 + \dots + \eta_n)]/c) + ((\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6 \\ + \dots + \sigma_n) \cdot (P_{c(1)} + P_{c(2)} + P_{c(3)} + P_{c(4)} + \dots + P_{c(n)}) \cdot \\ \{ [(T_{past(1)(0th)} + T_{past(2)(0th)} + T_{past(3)(0th)} + \dots + T_{past(n)(0th)} + (T_{past(1)(variable)} + T_{past(2)(variable)} + T_{past(3)(variable)} + \dots + T_{past(n)(variable)}) + (T_{past(1)(fixed)} + T_{past(2)(fixed)} + T_{past(3)(fixed)} + \dots + T_{past(n)(fixed)})] + [(T_{present(1)(0th)} + T_{present(2)(0th)} + T_{present(3)(0th)} + \dots + T_{present(n)(0th)} + (T_{present(1)(variable)} + T_{present(2)(variable)} + T_{present(3)(variable)} + \dots + T_{present(n)(variable)}) + (T_{present(1)(fixed)} + T_{present(2)(fixed)} + T_{present(3)(fixed)} + \dots + T_{present(n)(fixed)})] + [(T_{future(1)(0th)} + T_{future(2)(0th)} + T_{future(3)(0th)} + \dots + T_{future(n)(0th)} + (T_{future(1)(variable)} + T_{future(2)(variable)} + T_{future(3)(variable)} + \dots + T_{future(n)(variable)}) + (T_{future(1)(fixed)} + T_{future(2)(fixed)} + T_{future(3)(fixed)} + \dots + T_{future(n)(fixed)})] \} \} \end{aligned}$$

This above equation can be re-written in simplified form as follows:-

$$\mathbf{H} = \{ (\xi_x \partial/\partial x + \xi_y \partial/\partial y + \xi_z \partial/\partial z) \cdot \{ [(\tau^\dagger + y^\dagger) + (R_c^\dagger)] - ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) + (\sigma^\dagger) \} \cdot (P_c^\dagger) \cdot (T^\dagger) \} \quad \text{-----} (z)$$

All the non-effective variables shouldn't be included in the generalized effective variables equation of event propagation wave because non-effective variables are non-effective during the actual event propagation wave as these only been included in generalized complete event propagation wave

because these also exists in the environment of event-spacetime frame. And as unknown ghost particles have there presence everywhere in the environment for carrying out the every event/events that occur see and observe in any event time frame. And above equation “z” is the equation for single generalized event propagation wave.

Equation “z” can further derive two separate equations because from the event propagation wave at the time of its propagation through the medium of spacetime-fabric there will be separation of “left-why wave” split due to cosmic and environment effects from the main event propagation wave , there after the separation there will be left carried wave as discussed earlier in this paper ^[page 9]. Not only this is the happen in one instance, there can be several instances of splitting and combining of event-propagation waves during propagation. So, from this conclusion we can derive two separate equations in which one is “carried wave after splitting” and other one is “left-why wave” after splitting from main “event propagation wave”.

Simplified Carried wave equation after splitting of “left-why variable”:-

$$\mathbf{h} = \{ (\xi_x \partial / \partial x + \xi_y \partial / \partial y + \xi_z \partial / \partial z) \cdot \{ [(\tau^\dagger) + (R_c^\dagger)] - ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) + (\sigma^\dagger) \} \cdot (P_c^\dagger) \cdot (\tau^\dagger) \}$$

Simplified Left-why wave(carried wave turned away) equation after splitting from main event propagation wave:-

$$\mathbf{h} = \{ (\xi_x \partial / \partial x + \xi_y \partial / \partial y + \xi_z \partial / \partial z) \cdot \{ [(y^\dagger) + (R_c^\dagger)] - ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) + (\sigma^\dagger) \} \cdot (P_c^\dagger) \cdot (\tau^\dagger) \}$$

Then now we can derive the equation for the “ τ^\dagger ” and “ y^\dagger ”:-

$$\tau^\dagger = (\mathbf{h} / (\overrightarrow{P_c^\dagger} \cdot \overrightarrow{T^\dagger} \cdot (\overrightarrow{\nabla \xi}))) + ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) - (\sigma^\dagger) - (R_c^\dagger)$$

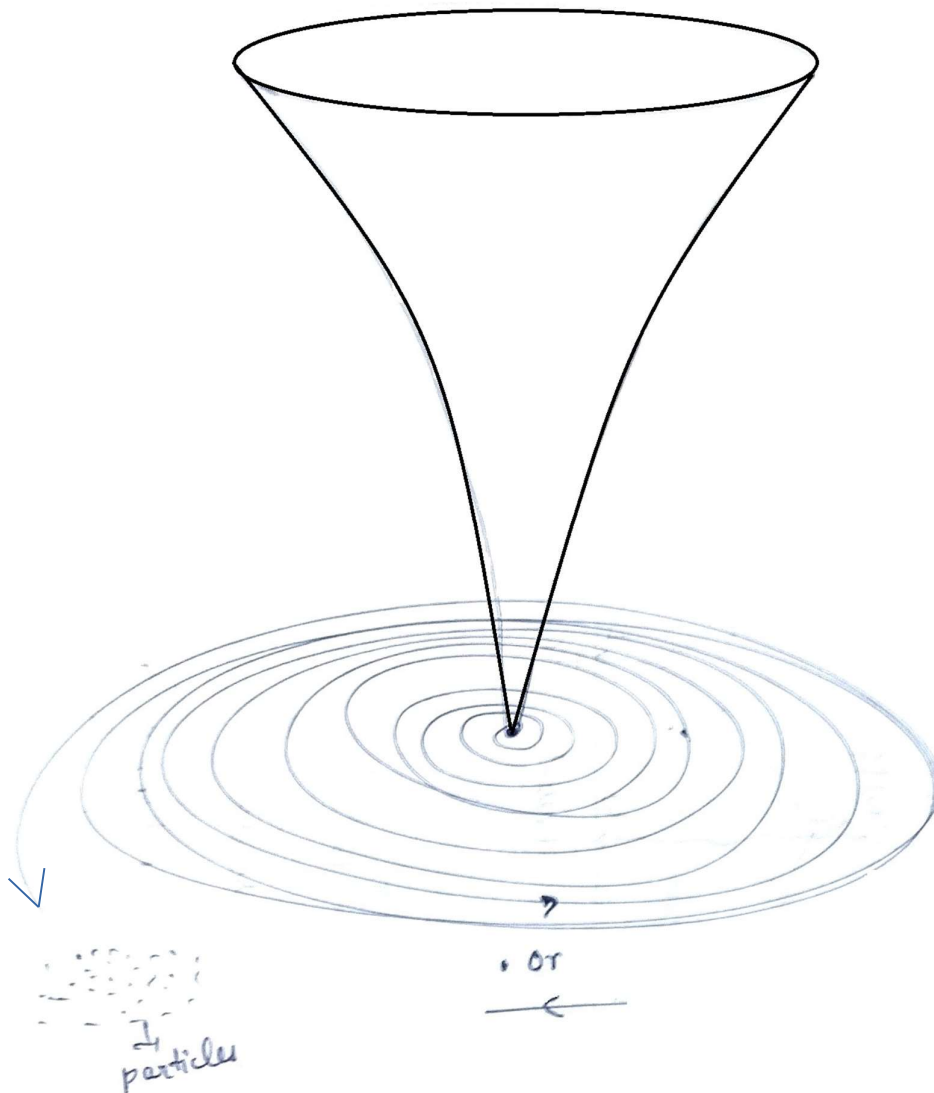
$$y^\dagger = (\mathbf{h} / (\overrightarrow{P_c^\dagger} \cdot \overrightarrow{T^\dagger} \cdot (\overrightarrow{\nabla \xi}))) + ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) - (\sigma^\dagger) - (R_c^\dagger)$$

for L_1 to L_n there are n points where events happens and S_1 to S_n event-spacetime frames are there in which these points exists. So, the above “ τ^\dagger ” and “ y^\dagger ” equations have this conditions represents as :-

$$\tau^\dagger = (\mathbf{h} / (\overrightarrow{P_c^\dagger} \cdot \overrightarrow{T^\dagger} \cdot (\overrightarrow{\nabla \xi}))) + ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) - (\sigma^\dagger) - (R_c^\dagger) \Big|_{L_1 \dots L_n}^{s_1 \dots s_n}$$

$$y^\dagger = (\mathbf{h} / (\overrightarrow{P_c^\dagger} \cdot \overrightarrow{T^\dagger} \cdot (\overrightarrow{\nabla \xi}))) + ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) - (\sigma^\dagger) - (R_c^\dagger) \Big|_{L_1 \dots L_n}^{s_1 \dots s_n}$$

11. Behaviour of event propagation wave in event-spacetime frame considering wormholes, blackholes and neutron Stars & Unknown Ghost particles.



Particles keeps on circulating from another universe surface to this black hole or worm hole & then either transmitted or absorbed and transferred to the galaxies.

Fig. 11 This is how rotating blackholes firstly circulates the unknown ghost particles and then emits out the unknown ghost particles from their circulates disks of gases and hawking radiation around the space them.

This above image shows how the blackholes emits unknown ghost particles from their surface disk of gases around them. The known fact about the blackholes is that they radiates their energy in form of hawking radiations^[ref. 5] and not only that is the fact but also if we think of these rotating

blackholes either in clockwise or in the anticlockwise directions then two important factors arise which are emitting/absorbing the matter around them during this process. And as we know that of

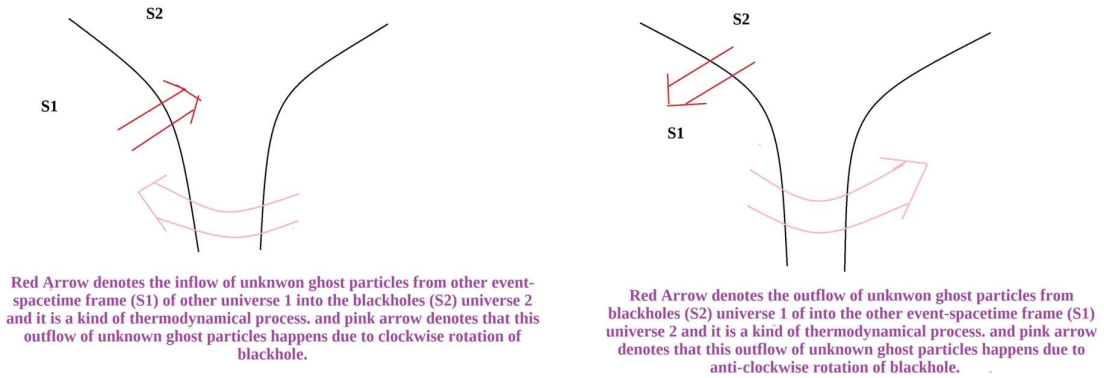


Fig.12 This figure shows how the blackholes emits and absorbs unknown ghost particles in the thermodynamic process during their rotation either in clockwise or anticlockwise.

thermodynamic process when the rotation of blackholes/(wormholes/neutron stars with wormholes^[7]) occurs then the unknown ghost particles from other universe (with different spacetime) starts to either inflow/outflow of unknown ghost particles as during their rotation either clockwise or anticlockwise.

Now take an example wormholes how this happens in their case.

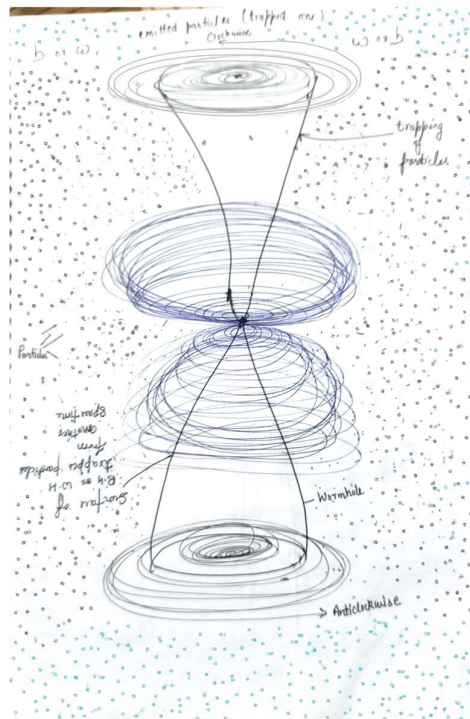


Fig. 13 This figure shows how the wormholes with the clockwise and anticlockwise direction mouths would emits and absorbs the unknown ghost particles.

12. Parallel Universes, Wormholes and Blackholes at small quantum scale in spacetime foam.

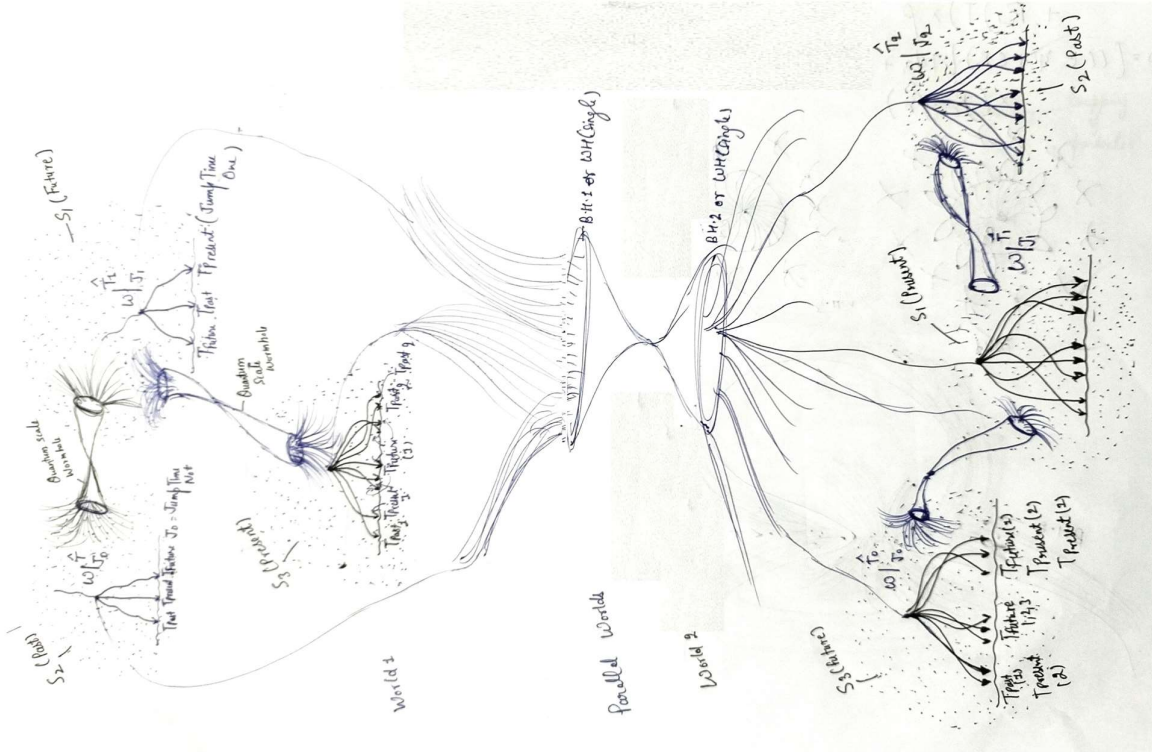


Fig. 14 It is the depiction of wormholes at quantum scale interacting in between different spacetime frame S_1 , S_2 and S_3 and also event propagation waves travels from one universe to another through the large scale wormholes.

These quantum scale wormholes either opens up in same or in the different space. Which means that either they opens in one of the event-spacetime frames (Past/Present/Future)^[6]. For example , suppose there is one event-spacetime frame S_1 then quantum wormholes in that event-spacetime foam will either opens up in the present in the same event-spacetime frame or in the different spacetime frame which can either the Past/Future event time frame S_2/S_3 .

13. Kerr-Penrose diagram with event propagation waves(h):-

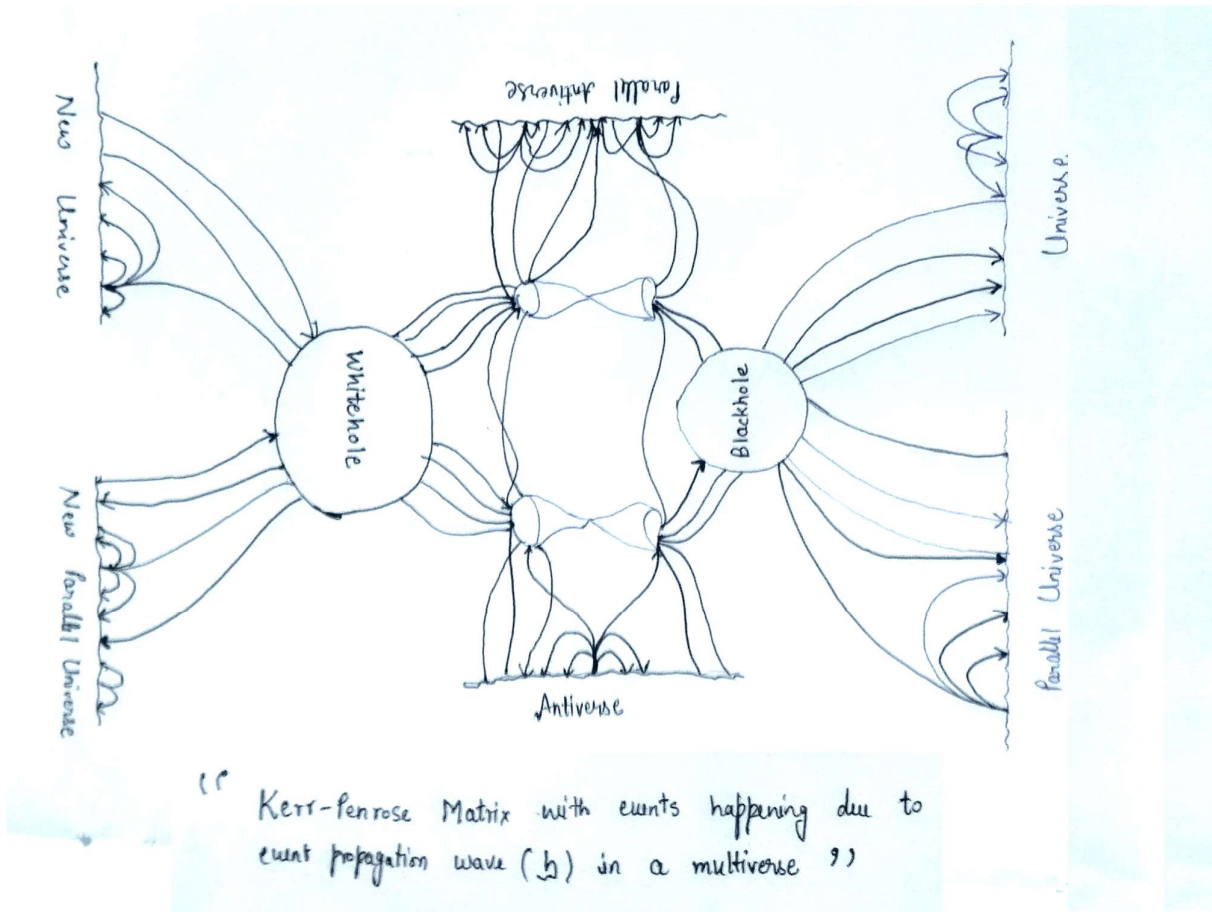


Fig.15 It is diagram of event propagation waves in the multiverse

Kerr-Penrose^[ref. 9] had given a diagram for how multiverse would look like and here in above diagram i had shown the same diagram with the event-propagation waves. For the propagation of event propagation wave out of the world (earth) happens due the earth environment.

14. Matrix's of effective variables, events and time in eternalism.

Suppose there are 3 locations or there can more than 3 locations in same or different event-spacetime frame. Let these locations are as L_1, L_2 and L_3 or upto L_n , and event -spacetime frame as S_1, S_2 upto S_n . Then let the matrix equations for the events occurring in the eternalism time be as follows:-

$$M_{1(\text{time})} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{\text{past}(11)} & T_{\text{future}(11)} & T_{\text{present}(11)} \\ T_{\text{future}(31)} & T_{\text{present}(21)} & T_{\text{future}(41)} \\ T_{\text{past}(31)} & T_{\text{future}(21)} & T_{\text{past}(21)} \end{bmatrix} \text{ in } T_{\text{past}(11)} \text{ first 1 as } E_1 \text{ as event1 \& second 1 as } S_1$$

$$M_{2(\text{time})} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{\text{past}(12)} & T_{\text{future}(12)} & T_{\text{present}(12)} \\ T_{\text{future}(32)} & T_{\text{present}(22)} & T_{\text{future}(42)} \\ T_{\text{past}(32)} & T_{\text{future}(22)} & T_{\text{past}(22)} \end{bmatrix} \text{ in } T_{\text{past}(12)} \text{ first 1 as } E_1 \text{ as event1 \& second 2 as } S_2$$

$$M_{3(\text{time})} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{\text{past}(13)} & T_{\text{future}(13)} & T_{\text{present}(13)} \\ T_{\text{future}(33)} & T_{\text{present}(23)} & T_{\text{future}(43)} \\ T_{\text{past}(33)} & T_{\text{future}(23)} & T_{\text{past}(23)} \end{bmatrix} \text{ in } T_{\text{past}(13)} \text{ first 1 as } E_1 \text{ as event1 \& second 3 as } S_3$$

$$M_{\text{total}} = M_1 + M_2 + M_3$$

$$M_{\text{total}} = T_{\text{past}(11)} * \begin{vmatrix} T_{\text{present}(21)} & T_{\text{future}(41)} \\ T_{\text{future}(21)} & T_{\text{past}(21)} \end{vmatrix} - T_{\text{future}(11)} * \begin{vmatrix} T_{\text{future}(31)} & T_{\text{future}(41)} \\ T_{\text{past}(31)} & T_{\text{past}(21)} \end{vmatrix} \\ + T_{\text{present}(11)} * \begin{vmatrix} T_{\text{future}(31)} & T_{\text{present}(21)} \\ T_{\text{past}(31)} & T_{\text{future}(21)} \end{vmatrix} + \text{so on.....for n events matrix}$$

$$M_{\text{total}} = [T_{\text{past}(11)} * (T_{\text{present}(21)} * T_{\text{past}(21)} - T_{\text{future}(41)} * T_{\text{future}(21)})] - [T_{\text{future}(11)} * (T_{\text{future}(31)} * T_{\text{past}(21)} - T_{\text{future}(31)} * T_{\text{past}(31)})] \\ + [T_{\text{present}(11)} * (T_{\text{future}(31)} * T_{\text{future}(21)} - T_{\text{present}(21)} * T_{\text{past}(31)})] + \dots \text{so on for n events matrix}$$

Similarly matrix for the events happening with event propagation will be given as:-

$$M_{(\text{events})} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{h}_{\text{past}(11)} & \mathbf{h}_{\text{future}(11)} & \mathbf{h}_{\text{present}(11)} \\ \mathbf{h}_{\text{future}(31)} & \mathbf{h}_{\text{present}(21)} & \mathbf{h}_{\text{future}(41)} \\ \mathbf{h}_{\text{past}(31)} & \mathbf{h}_{\text{future}(21)} & \mathbf{h}_{\text{past}(21)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix's for effective variables will be as :-

For yota(left-why variable) matrix is given as :-

$$M_{1(\text{yota})} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_{\text{past}(11)} & \mathbf{y}_{\text{future}(11)} & \mathbf{y}_{\text{present}(11)} \\ \mathbf{y}_{\text{future}(31)} & \mathbf{y}_{\text{present}(21)} & \mathbf{y}_{\text{future}(41)} \\ \mathbf{y}_{\text{past}(31)} & \mathbf{y}_{\text{future}(21)} & \mathbf{y}_{\text{past}(21)} \end{bmatrix}$$

For tau(event propagation variable) matrix is given as :-

$$M_{1(\text{tau})} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\tau}_{\text{past}(11)} & \mathbf{\tau}_{\text{future}(11)} & \mathbf{\tau}_{\text{present}(11)} \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{\text{future}(31)} & \mathbf{\tau}_{\text{present}(21)} & \mathbf{\tau}_{\text{future}(41)} \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{\text{past}(31)} & \mathbf{\tau}_{\text{future}(21)} & \mathbf{\tau}_{\text{past}(21)} \end{bmatrix}$$

For row(gravitational propagation variable) matrix is given as :-

$$M_{1(\text{row})} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\sigma}_{\text{past}(11)} & \mathbf{\sigma}_{\text{future}(11)} & \mathbf{\sigma}_{\text{present}(11)} \\ \mathbf{\sigma}_{\text{future}(31)} & \mathbf{\sigma}_{\text{present}(21)} & \mathbf{\sigma}_{\text{future}(41)} \\ \mathbf{\sigma}_{\text{past}(31)} & \mathbf{\sigma}_{\text{future}(21)} & \mathbf{\sigma}_{\text{past}(21)} \end{bmatrix}$$

For meu(electric field variable) matrix is given as :-

$$M_{1(\text{meu})} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\eta}_{\text{past}(11)} & \mathbf{\eta}_{\text{future}(11)} & \mathbf{\eta}_{\text{present}(11)} \\ \mathbf{\eta}_{\text{future}(31)} & \mathbf{\eta}_{\text{present}(21)} & \mathbf{\eta}_{\text{future}(41)} \\ \mathbf{\eta}_{\text{past}(31)} & \mathbf{\eta}_{\text{future}(21)} & \mathbf{\eta}_{\text{past}(21)} \end{bmatrix}$$

For kra(magnetic field variable) matrix is given as :-

$$M_{1(kra)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_{past(11)} & \mathbf{K}_{future(11)} & \mathbf{K}_{present(11)} \\ \mathbf{K}_{future(31)} & \mathbf{K}_{present(21)} & \mathbf{K}_{future(41)} \\ \mathbf{K}_{past(31)} & \mathbf{K}_{future(21)} & \mathbf{K}_{past(21)} \end{bmatrix}$$

For rathod (rathod variable) matrix is given as :-

$$M_{1(rathod)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{RC}_{past(11)} & \mathbf{RC}_{future(11)} & \mathbf{RC}_{present(11)} \\ \mathbf{RC}_{future(31)} & \mathbf{RC}_{present(21)} & \mathbf{RC}_{future(41)} \\ \mathbf{RC}_{past(31)} & \mathbf{RC}_{future(21)} & \mathbf{RC}_{past(21)} \end{bmatrix}$$

For propagation (propagation variable) matrix is given as :-

$$M_{1(propagation)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Pc}_{past(11)} & \mathbf{Pc}_{future(11)} & \mathbf{Pc}_{present(11)} \\ \mathbf{Pc}_{future(31)} & \mathbf{Pc}_{present(21)} & \mathbf{Pc}_{future(41)} \\ \mathbf{Pc}_{past(31)} & \mathbf{Pc}_{future(21)} & \mathbf{Pc}_{past(21)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Solving the matrix shows an interesting fact about the event that occurred is that :-

$$T_{past(11)} * (T_{present(21)} * T_{past(21)} - T_{future(41)} * T_{future(21)}) \text{ from } M_{total} \text{ matrix's}$$

events that are written in the matrix are not event on one event propagation wave but it is combination of event propagation wave think of this term “ $T_{past(11)} * (T_{present(21)} * T_{past(21)})$ ” and terms like this occurring in solving the matrix equations. This tells us about the new conclusion about the event propagation wave which is that when it travels it doesn't carries only one functional wave of “ \mathbf{h} ” but this function when propagates travels with combination functional waves in it.

So, equation for travelling event propagation wave for any event is given as follows:-

$$\mathbf{h}^\dagger = \{ \nabla \cdot \xi (\psi^\dagger + \mathbf{R}^\dagger) + (\mathbf{G}_{cd} \mathbf{F}^{cd}) + \Phi_G^\dagger \} \cdot \mathbf{P}^\dagger \mathbf{T}^\dagger \} + \mathbf{h}^*$$

where $\mathbf{h}^* = \mathbf{h}_2 + \mathbf{h}_3 + \dots \dots \dots \mathbf{h}_n$

and for travelling event propagation waves, equations for “ \mathbf{t}^\dagger ” and “ \mathbf{y}^\dagger ” are given as :-

$$\mathbf{t}^\dagger = (\mathbf{h}^\dagger / (\mathbf{P}_c^\dagger \cdot \mathbf{T}^\dagger \cdot (\nabla \xi))) + ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) - (\sigma^\dagger) - (\mathbf{R}_c^\dagger) \Big|_{L1 \dots Ln} \Big|^{s1 \dots Sn}$$

$$\mathbf{y}^\dagger = (\mathbf{h}^\dagger / (\mathbf{P}_c^\dagger \cdot \mathbf{T}^\dagger \cdot (\nabla \xi))) + ((4\{(\kappa^\dagger) \cdot (\eta^\dagger)\})/c) - (\sigma^\dagger) - (\mathbf{R}_c^\dagger) \Big|_{L1 \dots Ln} \Big|^{s1 \dots Sn}$$

if there are n number of event propagation variables are added in the event propagation wave.

Conclusion:-

From all the observations , we can conclude that unknown ghost particles are the reason for carrying out every event/events in any event-spacetime frame and event propagation wave while travelling and carrying out any event travels as the combination of “**h**” rather travelling alone for any event which was observed by solving the matrix’s for events.

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